INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital. 17

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

REGD. NO. B 1065.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them. 18

VOL. XIX NO. 138- BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

GUESS WHAT IS INTERESTING THEM.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mrs. Lilavati Munshi absorbed in reading a newspaper. Can you guess what is interesting them?

Arms And Cartridges Found In A Buddhist Monastery.

—:o:—

THREE HOURS' SEARCH BY POLICE IN RANGOON.

NO ARRESTS MADE SO FAR.

A fire broke out in the hold of Henderson Liner "Chindwin" now at Suez Pagoda Wharf at 9 this morning resulting in six Burmans and six Indians being injured. They have been conveyed to hospital. An explosion followed the fire the cause of which is yet unknown. The officers of the ship descended the hold and brought out the injured to the deck. The fire was put out an hour later.—A.P.

12 Persons Injured.

RANGOON, June 12.

About 400 live cartridges along with complete manufacturing implements were discovered and seized by the Rangoon police in a monastery in Kemmendine in the western part of the city.

Acting on information, the police visited the Buddhist monastery last evening and after three hours search unearthed two bags containing those rifle and revolver cartridges near a bamboo grove nearby. No arrests have yet been made.—A.P.

GETTING RID OF FOREIGN CLOTH FROM INDIA.

—:o:—

Scope Of Activities Of Foreign Piecegoods Export Company.

The Foreign Piecegoods Export Company, Limited, has now been registered and will shortly commence operations. Its primary object is to help foreign piecegoods dealers to dispose of their stocks outside India and to enable them to change over to business in Indian cloth. In the initial stages, the scope of the Company operations must naturally be limited.

TWO-FOLD OPERATIONS.

The Company's operations will be two-fold: firstly, to dispose of foreign cloth outside India at the owner's risk; secondly, to take over stock on stated terms. So far as the first operation is concerned, the Company will explore suitable places outside India, and as soon as contact is established the Company will be prepared to handle stock. So far as the second operation is concerned, the Company will confine its activities for the time being to Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Madras and such other big centres as it may be found convenient to handle, and will be prepared to receive applications on the following terms:—

CONDITIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF FOREIGN STUFF.

(1) Goods shall be taken over only from such dealers as are willing to give, and can be relied on to observe, the undertaking that they will not hereafter, directly or indirectly, import or deal in foreign cloth or yarn.

(2) The maximum price at which goods will be taken over in the case of wholesale dealers will be 90 per cent. of the present market price or the cost as laid down at ports, whichever is less.

(3) In special cases, stocks of retail dealers may be taken over—in which case the price paid will be 80 per cent. of the wholesale price at the port or the cost price, whichever is less. Ordinarily, however, stocks in bales or cases as imported will only be dealt with.

(4) The valuation of the goo shall be made by the Board of the Company or by anyone to whom they may delegate their authority.

(5) 90 per cent. of the purchase price shall be paid on the stocks being handed over, 10 per cent. being retained as deposit for one year by way of surety for the fulfilment of the terms agreed upon. This amount shall be returned to the party at the end of the year.

In the case of merchants who wish to dispose of their stocks abroad at their own cost and risk, the Company will ordinarily take over their goods and arrange to sell them abroad on the following terms:—

The merchants will pay to the Company the actual expenses incurred by the Company in disposing of the goods, such as freight, cartage, godown rents, etc., but the Company will not charge any commission or remuneration for getting the goods sold. The Company will deduct the amount of such charges from the sale proceeds and the net sale proceeds will be handed over when they are received.

Daring Flight From Top Of Jungfrau Mountain

LONDON, June 11.

Berne.—A daring flight from the top of Jungfrau Joch, a height of 11,340 feet, has been made by a Swiss Airman Farner in a glider. He made one or two circuits at this great height, then flew down into a valley and finally landed near the village of Lauter Brunnen after a flight of one hour and 45 minutes.—Reuter.

(Jungfrau is a mountain of the Bernese Alps (Suitzerland) with an altitude of 13,671 feet).

Princes Right To Revise Principle Of Federation.

—:o:—

BHOPAL ASKS PUBLIC NOT TO BELIEVE FALSE RUMOURS.

PRINCES TO MEET IN BOMBAY TO DISCUSS SITUATION SHORTLY.

BHOPAL, June 12.

His Highness the Chancellor has issued the following statement to the Press:—

The Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes has had brought to his notice several statements which have appeared recently in the press suggesting a change of attitude on the part of the Indian Princes towards the policy of Federation. To remove any misapprehension which such statements may cause, a brief explanation of the facts seems necessary.

RIGHT TO RECONSIDER.

While according to their support in England to the principle of Federation, the representatives of the Princes no less and no more than the representatives of the other parties, British Indian as well as British, reserved the right to reconsider their position as and when the scheme took shape. On their return to India that attitude on their part and their continued co-operation in all efforts loyally and conscientiously to solve the constitutional problems were approved by an unanimous vote of the Chamber of Princes, which authorised its representatives to carry on the discussions and negotiations with due regard to their interests and subject to final confirmation and ratification by the Chamber of Princes and in each individual State public opinion has been urging the Governments, both of India and Great Britain, to complete as quickly as possible the preparatory work necessary for the resumption of the conference.

CONFERENCE TO REVIEW.

It is equally vital for the Princes to be fully prepared for that occasion. Accordingly a meeting of the Indian States Delegation and the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes will be held in Bombay to review what had already been done for that purpose. A further meeting will shortly be held at Simla to be attended by a Committee of Ministers and other experts preparatory to informal discussions by the Chancellor, of the various constitutional problems with the Viceroy and the Government of India.

NO DEVIATION.

It can be stated definitely on behalf of the order of the Princes that nothing has happened so far beyond a detailed examination of the questions involved and the difficulties arising from them and that the Princes, as a body, adhere to the policy laid down by their Chamber and the position taken up in England by the Indian States Delegations.

Any personal opinion, to which individual Princes may have given expression, must be regarded as solely their personal views, until adopted by the Chamber of Princes or the authorised organisations of the Princes and in respect of such individual expression it must always be borne in mind that with such matters of such complexity as those now in hand different aspects will constantly suggest themselves and give rise to divergent opinions until focussed and settled in discussion in general meeting.

It is hoped that the public will disregard the rumours and will rely on the Princes to devote their efforts to securing the "vital interests" of India, including those of the States and preserving the solicarity of the Empire.—A.P.

"GANDHIJI'S HEROISM AT NATAL."

Major General Gallwey Can't Stand The Tribute

LONDON, June 12.

Major General Sir Thomas Gallwey has promptly contradicted the remarks of Reverend Andrews with regard to Mahatma Gandhi's heroic military services in the Boer War in the course of a lecture at St. Edmunds Church in city this week.

Rev. Andrews dilates on Mahatma Gandhi's heroism in rescuing the wounded under fire and helping to carry General Roberts' only son from battlefield at Colenso where he was mortally wounded to a distant camp.

"GANDHI'S HEROISM A MYTH."

The "Morning Post" says it had obtained an authoritative information before published Rev. Andrews' tribute that the question of Mahatia Gandhi's heroism in South Africa was never in doubt. But Sir T. Gallwey who was P.M.O., Natal Army, and was present at Colenso flatly contradicts all Rev. Andrews' statements and declares that Gandhi was never at Colenso as he was unable to collect the bearers in time and, therefore, had nothing to do with General Roberts' son.

He adds that Mahatma Gandhi's heroism is a myth as he stipulated when Sir T. Gallwey engaged him that he should only be employed in the lines of communication and never under fire and he never was under fire.—Reuter.

ALL-MAHARASHTRA NAPHIK CONFERENCE.

Uplift Of Community Urged.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, June 11.

All-Maharashtra Nabhik Shikshan and Samajonati Conference which met here inthe Nutan Sangit Theatre since Monday, the 8th instant under the presidency of Mr. Nanasaheb Amrutkar, Pleader, Warhad has now come to an end. The Conference was attended by nearly 200 out-district delegates. Mr. D. S. Dalvi was Chairman. Reception Committee.

Mr. Amrutkar in his presidential address dealt at great length on appallingly low social and economic conditions of his community and advised educating the younger generation so that they may contribute their own quota towards nation-making and at the same time lift up their own social position. He also appealed for unity amongst their own ranks and exhorted giving up of drink and other vices.

LEADERS LEAVE BOMBAY.

Question Of Certification Of Swadeshi Concerns.

NEW OFFICER FOR B. P. C. C. TO LOOK AFTER BOYCOTT.

Several All-India leaders who were in Bombay in connection with the Working Committee's meeting left for their provinces on Thursday night, among them being Mahatma Gandhi, Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and Sjt. Sen-Gupta Dr. Ansari, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Dr. Syed Mahmud left on Friday.

Those who are still in the city had had busy time on Friday. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Syed Mahumud and Sjt. Jairamdas Doulatram were at the Congress House for over two hours in the morning doing Congress Secretarial work.

JAIRAMDAS SEES B.P.C.C. OFFICIALS.

It is understood that Sjt. Jairamdas had an informal talk with the officials of the B.P.C.C. about the question of the boycott of foreign cloth. In this connection it must be noted that the B.P.C.C. has strictly carried out the instructions of the Working Committee. The question of certifying Swadeshi concerns was also informally discussed.

SWADESHI CERTIFICATES.

The authority of certification has now been concentred in the Working Committee. The Provincial Congress Committee can only recommend about the genuineness of a Swadeshi concern but they cannot certify. The certificate if any will have to be done hereafter by the Working Committee. It is reported that the Working Comittee has come to a definite arrangement in this respect. Instead of certifying the concerns as Swadeshi by issuing individual certificates, an authoritative exhaustive directory of all Swadeshi concerns will be prepared by the Working Committee. All genuine Swadeshi concerns will be included in this directory. Then it will be unnecessary to issue separate certificates.

SPECIAL OFFICER FOR SWADESHI AND BOYCOTT.

It is also likely that the Boycott and Swadeshi activities of the Congress will be put under charge of a special officer to be appointed by the Working Committee. It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru have been entrusted with the work of making necessary arrangements in connection with boycott and Swadeshi.

REPRESSION IN PESHAWAR CONTINUES.

Hartal And Section 144.

12 "RED SHIRTS" ON TRIAL

PESHAWAR, June 12.

The case has begun in the Court of the City Magistrate, Peshawar of twelve "Red Shirts" under Sections 302, 115, and 124-A, I.P.C. who, it will be remembered were arrested at Babra village in Charsadda on April 12 last for staging a seditious drama.

HARIKISHEN'S EXECUTION.

A partial hartal was observed here on Thursday as a protest against the execution of Harikishen, the assailant of the Punjab Governor. Fearing a breach of the peace, order under Section 144 had been proclaimed in the city. Congressmen abandoned the procession, which they had originally arranged.

Two batches of five members each of the Peshawar Naujawan Bharat Sabha were arrested for defiance of orders. Later, the Sabha held a meeting at Shahibag.

A batch of ten, mostly youths, were arrested at Cantonment under Section 118 of the Cantonment Act for affixing posters advocating the hartal but were later released with the exception of three elders who will be challaned. Armed police continued to parade the city quarters but nothing untoward happened.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JULY.

—:o:—

New York, June 12.

Previous closing rate	8.58
To-day's opening rate	8.63
Difference	plus .05
To-day's closing rate	8.60
Difference	plus .02

Broach expectation J./M. Rs. 173
Broach expectation A./M. Rs. 187

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

JULY

Liverpool, June 12.

Previous closing rate	4.54
To-day's opening rate	4.62
Difference	plus .08
To-day's closing rate	4.57
Difference	plus .03

INDIAN REPRESENTATIVES STAGE A WALK-OUT AT GENEVA.

Protest Against Tarlton's Nomination.

WALCHAND HIRACHAND'S BOLD ACTION.

(From Our Correspondent).

GENEVA, June 12.

When the International Labour Conference proceeded to validate the nomination of Mr. Tarlton, the non-Indian, to represent India, Mr. Walchand Hirachand pointed out that this was the third time injustice was done to India and the spirit of the treaty was not observed.

Both Mr. Walchand Hirachand and Sir Atul Chatterjee regretted troubling the Conference with domestic differences. In consultation with his colleagues Mr. Ghose and Mr. Bagla, Mr. Walchand declared they could not participate further in the proceedings of this session and all left the hall. This courageous action caused admiration and sensation.

—:o:—

Jodhpur Ban To Continue For 3 Months More.

(From A Correspondent).

JODHPUR, June 11.

The Jodhpur State authorities extended on Thursday the period of the order banning public meetings, processions, etc., for three months more. Great excitement and dissatisfaction prevails among youths who are prepared to defy orders. Mahatmaji was approached for instructions when the original orders were issued. A telegram is also being sent to him today. Requests made to officials turned futile.

EUROPEAN MANAGER SHOT DEAD.

SHILLONG, June 11.

Mr. W. B. Urmson (50) Manager of Nilburns, Tezpur Agency was found shot dead in his bungalow yesterday.—A. P.

TRIBAL FIGHT IN S. AFRICA

Heavy Casualties

LONDON, June 12.

Durban.—A big tribal fight has broken out in the districts of Greytown, Muden and Weenan. Hundreds of huts have been set ablaze. Native casualties are believed to be heavy. A fight arose over the distribution of property of the dead native chief. Nine Europeans who were supervising the proceedings narrowly escaped with their lives. Three were injured. Police reinforcements have been urgently requisitioned. The situation is still serious.—Reuter.

MURDER AT GULALWADI.

Bohra Done To Death.

A ghastly murder was committed yesterday night in Gulalwadi, a few yards away from Ismail Wahad's Persian Restaurant situated at Bapu Khote Street. The murdered man Esoof Pariwala was a Bohra, tinman by profession. He was talking in Wahad's Restaurant at about 9-30, with another Mussalman, it is said, about the result of the previous day's satta. From words they came to blows and the shop-keeper asked them to go out if they could not keep peace. They continued their quarrel outside, and before many persons Esoof was stabbed to death. The murderer ran away. The police are making inquiries.

STOP PRESS

CAWNPORE'S NEW MAGISTRATE

ALLAHABAD, June 12.

Captain A. W. Ibbotson, Settlement Officer, Naini Tal, has been posted to Cawnpore as Magistrate and Collector, vice Mr. J. F. Sale.—A.P.

IMPLEMENTING R. T. C. DECISIONS

—:o:—

What Committees Will Do

SIMLA, June 12.

The manner in which the Government of India have planned to cover the ground mapped out by the Round Table Conference for intermediate expert exploraiton pending the resumption of the Conference negotiations and the progress already made for expert investigation, upon specific recommendations of the Conference are described in a communique issued to-day by the Reforms Office.

N. W. F. PROVINCE.

As regards the North West Frontier Province, single mixed committee of officials and non-officials has been investigating the precise discrimination of subjects, between the centre and the Frontier, and into the allocation of expenditure between the Central and Provincial Heads to supply a basis, from which financial soubvention from the Central (or Federal) revenues may be calculated.

The report of this is expected to be ready about the middle of June.

SIND.

Regarding Sind, the Government of India hope shortly to announce the setting up of a Committee to examine carefully the probable revenue and expenditure of a separated Sind and the security of debt on the Sukkur Barrage. This Committee will in no way be concerned with the merits of the separation of Sind. Its task will be strictly limited to unbiassed expert investigation of the financial aspects of the separation. It will not be required even to report how any deficit should be met.

ABOUT ORISSA.

As regards Orissa, the Government of India have decided to set up with the least possible delay, a committee to examine the whole question of separation. They are at present in communication with the local Governments concerned, regarding terms of reference, personnel and other matters relegant to the appointment of this Committee and hope it may be possible to start work at an early date.

FRANCHISE COMMISSION.

As for an Expert Franchise Commission, there are obvious obstacles in the way of its immediate appointment. Political considerations will enter largely into its work. It would no doubt desire to have a clear indication of the probable nature and the method of return of the Federal Legislature and both as regards the Federal and Provincial Legislatures, it is clearly desirable that such matters as the arrangement of constituencies should be dealt with by the same body as is concerned with the franchise.

SO ENQUIRY NOW.

In accordance with what is understood to be a view held widely both inside and outside the Conference, the Secretary of State has agreed, that it would be useless for a franchise inquiry to be initiated at present, before a communal settlement has been reached. These considerations point to the postponement of an inquiry at least till autumn. The present intention is that that enquiry when taken up will be initiated by the Government and it is anticipated that probably not less than six months will be required for the Committee to complete its work.

RLY. AUTHORITY.

In regard to the establishment of Statutory Railway Authority, arrangements are being made to ensure that full memorandum on issues to be considered, shall be available to the Federal Structure Commitee.

SANDHURST COMMITTEE.

The Indian Sandhurst Committee is at work and other matters covered by the report of the Defence Sub-Committee are being examined. As regards expert administrative examination of incidental points, all departments of the Government of India undertook scrutiny of administrative aspects of classification of subjects provisionally approved by the Structure Committee and this work will be completed by the end of the current month. Statistical material regarding financial matters generally are being prepared and will be available if the Conference at its next sessions should require to make use of them.—A. P.

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WANTED—A competent B. A. with Sanskrit and English as optional subjects (B. T. or S. T. C. preferred), and a Matric (S. T. C. preferred). Salary according to experience and qualifications None need apply whose mother-tongue is not Gujerati. Apply IN WRITING with copies of testimonials to the PRINCIPAL, Babu P. P. Jain High School, Trambakanta Bombay No. 3.
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A 5161 A

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C 7000

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FOR SALE—Following 1931 MODEL CARS, recently purchased for H. H.'s marriage occasion. Used not more than 15 days. Open for inspection at the State Garage. One Wippet Sedan 4-cy., cost Rs. 3685; One Chevrolet Sedan 6-Cy., cost Rs. 3639; One Chevrolet De Lux. Tourer, cost Rs. 3147; Thirteen Chevrolet Tourer, cost Rs. 2926; Four Chevrolet Bus 15-Passenger, cost Rs. 3155; Three Chevrolet Truck Open Body cost Rs. 2955. Apply RAJKHARCH UPRI, BHAVNAGAR.
JA 3114

FOR SALE—Brand New, Unregistered CHEVROLET TOURER 1931 MODEL, Seven seater. Only bonafide purchasers may apply to Box No. 985, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R5229

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	For column inch per insertion.
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2nd Insertion	Rs. 6-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY. LIMITED
(In Voluntary Liquidation)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the Creditors of the abovenamed Company will be held at its Registered Office. Old No. 73, New No. 43, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay on SATURDAY, the 27th day of June, 1931, at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.) to consider and, if thought fit, ratify and sanction the provisional Agreement made by the Liquidators to lease to Messrs. R. J. Mistry & Co., Merchants of Mubarak Manzil, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, or their successors or assigns, the rear-most portion of the Company's land to the East of the Tardeo Road measuring about 1,700 square yards, the exact area to be ascertained hereafter on actual measurement with the two godowns thereon for a term of 3 years from 15th June 1931 at the monthly rent of Rs. 300/- (Rupees Three hundred.)
Dated this 12th day of June, 1931.
TRIBHUVANDAS NAROTTAMDAS MALVI.
MANUBHAI RANGILDAS.
Two of the Liquidators,
THE ALLIANCE COTTON MFG. CO. LTD.,
(In Voluntary Liquidation)
for themselves & their Co.
Liquidator.
3144

Public Notices

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on TUESDAY MORNING, the 16th June, 1931, at 11 o'clock (S.T.)
PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN.
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court, Bombay,
13th June, 1931.
3141

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST SPLIT RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that split receipt No. 31491 in respect of 5 Ordinary Shares Nos. 172761 to 172765 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company Limited, standing in the name Mr. Kothari Jivram Lallubhai, has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the company at their registered office, Electric house, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate split receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.
Dated 13th June, 1931.
5218

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913 AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE
ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as required by section 217 of the Indian Companies Act, a meeting of the shareholders of the abovenamed company will be held at the Office of the Liquidators at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay on TUESDAY, the 14th day of July, 1931, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of having an account laid before them showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, and of having an explanation that may be given by the Liquidators, and also by determining by an extraordinary resolution the manner in which the books of accounts and the documents of the Company and of the liquidators thereof, and of the cash balance if any, in the hands of the liquidators shall be disposed of.
Dated this 8th day of June, 1931.
S. B. BILIMORIA,
for self & Co-Liquidator.
3118

NOTICE

Post — STENOGRAPHER.
Salary — Upto Rs. 900/- according to qualifications. Must be graduate in English and speed 180 to 200 words a minute. An Indian with Hindi Qualifications will be preferred.

Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules.
Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials which will not be returned and without which no application will be considered before 1st July 1931, to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Raj Rishi Dev of Alwar.
3100

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per s. s. "CELEBES MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 12th June, 1931, from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson & Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha,
M. KOMADA, Manager.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, MUNCHERJI CAWASJI KANGA, KAIKHUSHRU CAWASJI KANGA, DOSIBAI, widow of Maneckji Hormusji Kanga and JAIJI, daughter of Cawasji Nusserwanji Kanga, all of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house built or standing thereon situate, lying and being on the South side of Nanabhoy Framjee Cross Lane, within the Fort, in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eighty square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 51, New No. 434, Old Survey No. 1265, New Survey No. 9370 and Cadastral Survey No. 401 Fort Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes A Ward No. 1665 Street No. 19 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the said Nanabhoy Framjee Cross Lane, on or towards the South by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the East by the property of Maneckjee Byramjee Cooper and on or towards the West by the property of Andhiaroo Eduljee Sorabjee Masanee.

Dated this 12th day of June, 1931.
LALA & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
3145

Auction Sales.

DALAL METHA & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
Telephone No. 24803
Aghakhan Building, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT BAPU KHOTE STREET, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Kamdar and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Lakhmidas Ludha, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the estate of the deceased Mortgagor Ramlal Bhagwandas, Messrs. DALAL MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property at Bapu Khote Street, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of June, 1931, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagee under the Indentures of Mortgage and Further Charge dated the 15th day of May, 1925, and 30th day of September, 1925, respectively and made between the said deceased Ramlal Bhagwandas of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part.

ALL that piece or parcel of Government Land or ground, situate, lying and being at Bapu Khote Street, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 76 square yards and forming portion of a larger piece of land which bears Collector's New Nos. 7531 and 7532 and New Survey Nos. 772-773 and Cadastral Survey No. 1/3250, Bhuleswar Division together with the compartment of portion of a larger building which larger building is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5946 and Street Nos. 189-197, 167-173 and which is bounded on the West by Bapu Khote Street, on the North by the property of Ambalal Bhagwandas, on the East by the property of Thackar Kuba Umersey and on the South by the property of Ranchhodlal Bhagwandas.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Kamdar and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at Eldon Road, Fort or to the undersigned.
DALAL MEHTA & CO.

THE BIGGEST TRAIN SMASH

EVER SCREENED

is only one of the thrills you will get when you see

GLENN TRYON

IN

THE MIDNIGHT SPECIAL

AT

PATHE CINEMA

ALL-TALKING—ALL THRILLS

NEXT WEEK.

Auction Sales.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 WAGONS OF STORES AND UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT THE WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT (G.I.P. RAILWAY).

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public Auction on TUESDAY, the 30th June, 1931, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Wadi Bunder Goods Depot of G. I. P. Railway, the following wagons of stones and unclaimed goods and sweepings:—1 wagon stones (Nawandgi to Wadi Bunder. Invoice No. 57 of 27|3|31). 1 Wagon Stones (Kurkunta to Wadi Bunder. Invoice No. 12 of 29|3|31) and Bags of cotton seed, hirda, wheat, rice, dall, toor, juwari, linseed, husk, dry chillies, sugar, castorseed, groundnut seed and sweeping grain and cotton, cases of marble stones, bangles and country soap, bundles of news papers, old gunny, jogree, sulpher of copper, wooden cots, drainage and iron pipes and tent cloth, cask of oil, empty iron casks and bars, zinc sheets, old chairs, and other various articles, etc.

N.B.:—50 per cent. CASH Deposit. Delivery is to be taken before 9th July, 1931 failing which, the deposit will be forfeited and lot will be disposed off for balance price.

CRAWFORD & CO.

SECOND and REVISED Edition of THE PRINCIPLES & PRACTICE OF DYEING.

By Prof. R. C. Roy CHOWDHURY, Head of the Dyeing Department, Jagannath College, Dacca' is out. Price Rs. 4. To be had of the Dacca Chemical Stores, 14, Banglabazar, Dacca (Bengal). The book contains Chemical Technology of the textile fibres up-to-date methods of dyeing and bleaching of cotton, jute, silk, artificial silk, wool and unions. It gives the practical, workable commercial methods of Dyeing and Bleaching and the principles underlying them. This is an excellent handbook for the Dyeing Masters and a help book for the learners.

TALK WITH SPIRITS

And communicate with your deceased relatives and friends. Also the astrayed persons or things winning number of lottery or Satta, hidden love or a treasure subject of a sealed envelope, and the articles of a lock up box etc., can be ascertained with this new invention Media DE SPIRITSE, America. Simple to act, limited stock. Make haste to get one for Rs. 3 only postage extra.

AMERICAN OCCULT HOUSE,
P. O. Box. 149, LAHORE.

BIRTH CONTROL

Do you want to preserve the health and beauty of your wife. If so, use our infallible birth control Talisman. Wonderful preparation from a saga. No failure. Price Rs. 2 each. 3 Rs. 5.

ALL-INDIA OCCULT HOUSE
DACCA. (Bengal).

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KIND to Ladies
—and children!

On the tenderest skin of Ladies and children—

LOB

leaves no burn or blister in its Soothing Relief

DIVINE MEDICINE OF
HERNIA
CENT PER CENT. SUCCESS. WITHOUT OPERATION.
Why do you suffer from Hernia. Come to us, we shall make a contract with you and cure you of the disease. If you fail to see us, send one anna postal stamp, have the testimonials and directions and get yourself radically cured from afar.
Apply to:—Dr. H. C. ROY, DIVINE TREATMENT HALL, 91, Amherst Street, Calcutta.

NERVINUS
(WITH GOLD.)
AN AMAZING ELIXIR OF LIFE indicated in heat LASSITUDE; TROPICAL Debility; DYSPEPSIA; KIDNEY and LIVER TROUBLES, ANAEMIA; BLOOD IMPURITIES Sexual or Seminal weakness, Loss of flesh, female disorders, etc., Month's use bottle Rs. 5; Ext., Musk Liniment for Local Weakness Rs. 2-8. Both together Rs. 7. Guaranteed Harmless. V. P. charges extra. Dr. N. Massey, Ahmedabad:—It did much good where other remedies failed. Mr. R. Carter, Bombay:— Your Nervinus is splendid quite a marvel. S. Lone, Esq., Rangoon:—I cannot live without Nervinus, Behar Chemical Works, Shree Gauranga Bhavan, Bhagalpur Branch, Mihijan Telegraphic Address: "CHEMISTS"—BHAGALPUR, or from: —Thomson & Taylor, Ltd., and Treacher & Co., Bombay and D. Macedo and Co., Poona and Pandit Shah & Co., Ahmedabad.

A. S. DIAS & CO.
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY No. 1.
The "Challenge Suit"
We beg to announce to our Customers that we have just received a large consignment of Superior Dress Suitings, Cashmere, China Silk, Palm Beach, Indian Silk, Indian-Suitings, Tussore, and various shades, Inspection invited.

	Rs.
The Challenge Semi Suit	95/-
Indian Royal Palm Beach Suit	15/-
Indian Royal Office Suit C.T.	10/-
Indian Royal Office Trouser	4/8

IMMEDIATE EFFECT.
RAJRATNA.
(Regd.) No. 3680.
A specific for weakness. This medicine contains valuable ingredients like Kastoori Chandrodaya and Moti. No abstinence.
Price: Sample Packet of 10 Pills, Rs. 5. Full Size Bottle of 50 Pills, Rs. 20 V. P. Extra, use in any season.
RAMARATNA.
(Regd.) No. 3680.
For external application to give increased nerve vigour. Price: Sample Packet Rs. 5. Full Size Bottle Rs. 20. V. P. Extra.
Sthambhan Pills
One hour effect.
Price: Rs. 5 per Bottle. V. P. Extra.
Cholera Kardan.
Is two minutes effect.
Price: Rs. 2 per 20 pills.
Vaidyan Jayantilal Ambashanker.
153, Gulalwadi, Bombay.
Head Office: Vadhwan City.

OUR BELGAUM LETTER

Foreign Cloth Merchants Adamant

(From Our Correspondent.)
BELGAUM, June 8.

The expected settlement between the Congress Committee and the foreign cloth dealers in Belgaum and the chances of which were at times so very bright did not come off and the idea of a happy ending of the matter may well be said to have definitely fizzled out. Inspite of the best efforts of Shet Jamnalal Bajaj towards a settlement, some of the cloth merchants here are as obdurate as ever and are reported to be merrily selling foreign cloth in total disregard to the national interests. The Congres Committee has in the end lost all hopes of a settlement and has now called for volunteers and is making preparatinos in order to start peaceful picketing at an early date.

N-PANI SEDITION CASE.

The sessions trial of the N-pani Sedition Case in which 18 accused are involved under different sections of the I.P.C. is dragging its weary length from day to day and so far only a part of the prosecution evidence has been recorded and considering the number of witnesses on both sides, the hearing of the case thus promises to be a protracted one. In this connection, it would not be out of place to remark that the public is keenly disappointed at the action of the Bombay Government in not dropping the case in view of the Delhi agreement. Even the special resolution passed in this connection by the Karnatak Provincial Conference seems to have fallen on deaf ears. It is not yet too late and the Government by ordering the withdrawal of this case will certainly be enhancing its own prestige and will be taking a great step towards the creation of healthy and peaceful atmosphere in Karnatak.

KARNATAK CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

At a general meeting of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee which was held recently under the presidentship of Mr. R. R. Diwakar of Dharwar the following new office bearers for the next year were elected:—

President:—Mr. Sadashivrao Karnad; Vice-Presidents: Messrs. Shrinivasrao Kawjalgi, Shidappa Hosman and Narayanrao Joshi, Secretaries: Messrs. R. S. Hukerikar, V. V. Patil and R. R. Diwakar; Treasurer Dr. V. S. Umajagi.

Fifteen members to represent the K. P. C. C. on the All-India Congress Committee were elected and who were Dr. N. S. Hardikar, Mrs. Kamladevi Chattopadhyaya, Mr. Sadashivrao Karnad, Mr. V. V. Patil, Mr. T. Subramhanyam, Mr. K. T. Bhashyam, Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Dr. Damuanna Hulyalkar, Mr. H. R. Mohire, Mr. S. V. Kanjalgifi Mr. Vamanrao Naik, Mr. M. P. Patil, and Dr. V. S. Umajagi.

ADDRESS TO MR. MARZBAN

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

I have read Mr. R. D. Balliwala's letter. In reply, I have to observe as follows:—

(1) Mr. P. J. Marzban, Editor and joint-proprietor of the "Jame Jamshed," paid a visit to Udvada, (the Benares of the Parsis) along with Sir Byramji and others.

(2) At the Silver Jubilee function of the J. D. School at Udvada, I was asked, as a member of the Committee, to propose a vote of thanks to the visitors. Referring to Mr. Mazban, I made it absolutely clear to the audience that whilst there were sharp differences of opinion between him and me, they should not lead to disagreement of hearts, that Mr. Marzban was the President of the Honorary Magistrates' Association, the Sheriff of Bombay and the Chairman of the Standing Committee for the current year. And that he may live long to render "real service" to the community and the country.

(3) As Mr. Marzban had just recovered from a serious illness, and had come to Udwada to pay his homage to the sacred Fire, I suggested to some friends to present him a plain address as a Parsi pilgrim to the holy shrine of Udvada. This address was held in abeyance; and a laudatory address was presented to him by another section, with which I had no concern.

(4) I never eulogised Mr. Marzban, his paper "Jame," or its policy. Nor did I wish that he would be the recipient of further honours!

(5) All that I did wish was, that he may be given health and wealth and strength to render real service to his community and his country.

(6) The welcome I offered to Mr. Pijam was not as Sheriff, but as a prominent Parsi pilgrim to Udvada.

ALL-INDIA GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES' FEDERATION.

An Appeal To Government Servants.

Mr. S. C. Joshi, General Secretary writes:—

The proposed Retrenchment involving drastic measures as also a change in the existing conditions of service is now a thing which is too well-known to all and every subordinate employee, who is groaning under the inadequacy of the existing wages, as also the numerous grievances in the condition of his services, would view with utter disgust the intended retrenchment. But a mere feeling does not in any way help to arrive at a satisfactory solution. It is action, an united front, coupled with untiring energy that counts and succeeds and immediate progress in this behalf is necessary.

The All-India Government Employees' Federation has been quite awake to the occasion. Under its auspices meetings were held of representatives of the various Unions all over India, to consider the line of action that should now be followed to confront retrenchment. The Federation decided to

(1) Approach immediately Government for allowing a chance to the various unions of Government servants to place their views in the matter before the Retrenchment Committee.

(2) Ask all Unions to prepare parallel scheme of retrenchment on the following basis:—

(a) Retirement of superannuated men,

(b) Reduction in the cadre of the Gazetted staff with provision for the management of their duties and reduction, if any, in the allowances granted to them,

(c) Retrenchment, if any, in the cadre due to reduction in the volume of work,

(d) In case of necessity of the juniors being required to quit service, whether an option to retire after 25 years without the production of a medical certificate would serve any purpose, and

(e) Any probable savings in other budget grants.

(3) Send a representative to Simla to watch the proceedings of the various Committees with a view to take immediate and effective steps to safe-guard the interest of the subordinate employees.

The Federation wrote letters to the Government and to the Chairman and Members of the Retrenchment Committee requesting that the Federation and Unions of Government servants be given full opportunity of placing their viewpoint before the Committee for consideration. From the proceedings of the Committee as published in the official communique it is clear that this request of the Federation has been granted by the Government. The following words appear in the Press:—

"The last item on the Agenda concerned the question whether associations of Government servants should be heard by the Committee. It was decided to recommend that this should be done. In the meantime, any representations from such associations will be considered and suggestions for economy welcomed."

A time has therefore come when prompt action with regard to the parallel schemes and a deputation of a representative to Simla is very essential. Necessity of this action need not be much explained. Inaction means perpetual loss. Action lends a ray of hope. Concerted action ensures success. Will associations respond in time?

WHAT THE UNIONS SHOULD DO?

There are a number of unions of Government servants which should devote a very careful attention to the matter. (1) They should at once take steps to affiliate themselves to the Federation. (2) If there has already been a central body, they should more that body for affiliation to the Federation (3) They should also prepare a parallel scheme of retrenchment and forward it with all possible information on the subject to the Federation. (4) They should take steps "to contribute their might" towards the funds necessary for the deputation of a representative to Simla. Many a drops make a pond and any amount will be much appreciated. (5) They should collect special Funds for the purpose and request Government servants to contribute liberally there to. (6) They should appeal to all the Government servants to join the union and make its strength felt. (7) Where there are no unions formed, immediate steps should be taken to form them. The Federation will lend all possible help in the formation of such unions and getting recognition thereto.

Immediate steps regarding affiliation, supply of information and funds will help the Federation to get satisfaction to the subordinate employee by withstanding successfully against the drastic cut that stares in the face. United action means success. Inaction means no hope. Will Government servants and their associations rally under the banner of the Federation when it is not too late?

All suggestions and contributions should be sent to the Federation without any delay.

HOW BENGAL DETENUS FARE IN HIJLI

Story Of Shattered Health And Suffering

The D. I. G. of Police, Intelligence Branch, has refused to allow the following books to be supplied to the detenus at the Hijli Detention Camp:—

1. Youth Movement in China by T. C. Wany, Ph.D., (2) Tolstoy's Resurrection, (3) Sarbahara, Nazrul, (4) Foundation of China Tang Zangle, (5) China in Revolt, Tang Zangle, (6) Infantry Training, Part 1 and 2, (7) Section Leading, (8) Platoon and Company Drill, (9) Physical Training Chart, (10) Guide to Promotion Lance Corporal to Battalion Sergt. Major, (11) Secret Societies of Ireland, Thomas Pallard, (12) Karl Marx the man, thinker and revolutionist, (13) Youth Movement in China T. S. Chang, (14) Shesh Prosna by Sarat Chatterji, (15) Illustrated History of the Russian Revolution, (16) Memoirs of a Revolutionist Vera Finger, (17) The Labour Movement in India, (18) Industrial disputes in India, (19) Factory labour in India, D. K. Das (20) Free Thought and Official Propaganda B. Russel, (21) Lenin Stalin, (22) Lenin and Gandhi Mitter.

It is strange that the book "Shesh Prosna is also banned to the detenus. It passes one's comprehension how a book like this which deals with social problems can be banned. Will the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad and any member of the Bengal Council take up the matters?

No arrangement for sufficient water supply has been made yet. The number of detenus is daily increasing, but the water supply is the same. Consequently there are untold suffering due to scarcity of water.

No improvement has been made towards the equipment of the hospital. A patient had to wait for 20 days for relief to his heat-boils as there was no medicine for that disease in the camp hospital. The senior medical officer is too timid and weak minded, and always afraid of his superiors. He should be replaced by a young, energetic medical officer who can act quickly and smartly.

Sj. Satindra Nath Guha of Rangpur:—

1. This gentleman is suffering from heart-disease, nervous weakness since his arrest. He was kept in a dark, ill-ventilated, damp and congested room in the Dacca Jail. His health was completely shattered there. At present his condition is causing anxiety. Since his transfer to this camp he was suffering from heat-boils. The doctors failed to give him any relief as there was no medicine for that disease in the camp hospital. After waiting for 20 days medicine has arrived from Calcutta. In the meantime the condition of Sjt. Guha grew from bad to worse. Further he is also suffering from a serious type of nervous weakness. He is bed-ridden having pain all over his body. He can not even talk. His condition is alarming. He should be at once sent Medical College Hospitals.

2. Sjt. Salleswar Chakravarty—He is a suspected T. B. patient. For the last fortnight he is getting slow fever regularly. He has lost several pounds in weight. No special, diet has been prescribed for him. It is suspected that the disease is active. He has also got pain of his chest.

3. Sjt. Upen Bose—a suspected T. B. patient. Since his transfer to this camp from the Presidency Jail his condition has turned worse having slow fever daily.

4. Sjit. Kanti Chatterjee—suffering from pharyngitis. Lost 20 lbs. in weight since his transfer to this camp. Losing weight every week. No relief to his sufferings has been given by the doctors. No special medical diet has been provided for him. Immediate transfer to Medical College Hospitals for expert treatment needed.

5. Sjt. Narendra Nath Bhattacharjee—has got colic pain, unable to digest anything. Lives only on rice and curd.

6. Sjt. Himangshu Bose—condition same. Weight steady for the last 4 months, pre-arrest weight not yet regained. Getting pain on his chest. He cannot digest ordinary food of the general kitchen. No special cook provided for him though repeated requests have been made to the commandment.

7. Sjt. Probodh Gupta—suffering tooth-troubles. Unable to chew anything. Immediate treatment by dentist needed. He is suffering from an acute pain on his chest and abdomen, Specialist treatment needed. His eyes were examined by an eye-specialist in the Presidency Jail. After three months of the examination a pair of glasses has been provided for him. But now it does not fit his eyes. His eyes should be again examined by an eye-specialist.

8. Sjt. Purnendu Dastidar—Weight lost about 10 lbs. due to general weakness. He is getting heat-boils all over his body. He also got eczema on his right hand-palm. It is spreading gradually. Immediate examination in the Tropical School of Medicine needed.

9. Sjt. Jyotirmoy Guha—Suffering from dysentery. Lost 8 lbs. in weight.

10. Sjt. Khitish Chowdhury—He has been transferred to this camp from the Buxa Fort, for his treatment of asthma. His condition is not better here. He is old to be able to undergo such rigorous. He should be immediately released otherwise his case may prove fatal.

11. Sjt. Khitish Roy of Dacca—transferred to this camp from Buxa Fort. He was suffering there from hill-diarrhoea. Condition no better here. Health completely broken.

12. Sjt. Anil Chatterjee of Barisal—Serious type of constipation. Loss of appetite. Lost 10 lbs. in weight. Also suffering from eye-troubles.

13. Sjt. Bidhu Bhusan Mazumdar—For the last 7 days, he is bed-ridden due to acute pain on his appendix. The doctors suspect it as a case of appendicitis. He has sent a petition to the Deputy Secretary for his immediate transfer to Medical College Hospital for expert and better treatment. His condition is causing grave anxieties to his brother—detenus. He should be transferred to Medical College Hospital at once.

14. Sjt. Ajit Gupta—Suffering from colic pain since his detention in jail. Already there has been two attacks here. He should be sent to the Hospital at Calcutta for better and expert treatment. His condition is also grave. Any delay in action may prove fatal.

The latest Govt. Press statement says that ane eye-specialist has been appointed for the Hijli Camp. Mere appointment of an eye-specialist will not cure the diseases. He must come and examine the eyes of the detenus. Many of the detenus are suffering much for this trouble.—"Liberty".

OUR KATHIAWAR LETTER

Censorship At Wadhwan

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
, MORVI, June 8.

The public will be surprised to note that the censorship of press messages is still going on in Agency. A message sent by a Press correspondent from Wadhwan Camp about Dhrol activities was returned by the Government Telegraph office of that place as being objectionable.

VANOD SATYAGRAHA.

The most important event of of the Satyagrahis at Dhrol and the prestige of the National flag has been kept by the young men of Kathiawar.

Vanod is a petty state which has again harassed the Satyagrahis, Mr. Virchandbhai. The matter has reached the Political Agent and Simla on one side and Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee eand Bapuji on the other side.

Mr. Trimbaklal Chudga of Wadhwan City, Ras filed a criminal suit in Ahmedabad Court against printer and publisher of "Tarun Saurashtra" on charge of defamation.

Reports come in daily about efforts made by some States to advance Kathiawar industrially. It is learn that Gondal State is considering a proposal to build a cotton mill. Other States are also thinking to do something in this direction.

An agreement has been reached between foreign cloth merchants and Kathiawari Picketing Mandal at Wadhwan Camp and to arduous efforts of Sjt. Mafatlal Kothari.

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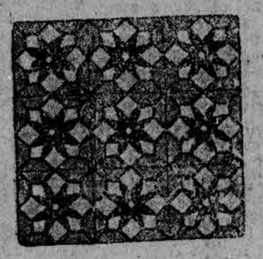
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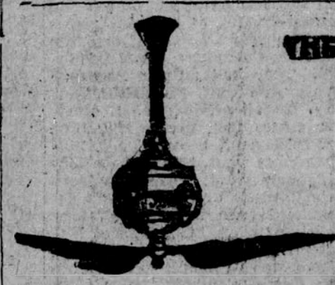
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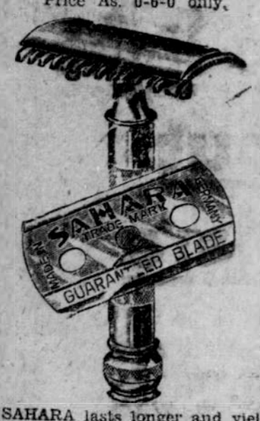

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BOMBAY HAWKERS' THREAT TO NON-CO-OPERATE WITH CORPORATION

—:o:—

Meeting Demands A Joint Conference To Settle Differences.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Hawkers' Union, a meeting of the hawkers of Bombay was held at Mahamadaly Road, Bhendy Bazar, Dr. J. N. Choksy presided. Nearly 5000 hawkers were present.

Dr. J. N. Choksy in the course of his speech said that from ancient time the Hawkers had been the means of spreading trade from country to country, not only they have brought about the prosperity of trade but they also have been instrumental in spreading culture and learning from one country to another.

To-day in the city of Bombay a poor citizen peacefully trying to earn his livelihood is set upon by men employed by the Bombay Municipality. His goods are seized and thrown down the road practically destroyed and he is belaboured by these Municipal Employees. This procedure exists nowhere in the world. Every day the goods of hundreds of people are destroyed.

The motor cars of the rich are allowed to stand on the road for hours but a poor hawker dare not stand at a street corner to take a minute's rest after tramping from street to street in bitter rain, or the cruel heat of the sun. For rich there is one law, for the poor another.

NO LICENSES.

I ask you to unite more strongly than before. I ask you to stop taking out of licenses till the Municipality stops the Zulam of the Encroachment Department. I tell you that the law does not permit the Municipal Commissioner to seize your goods as he does. Do not let them take your goods. Resist peacefully. Keep peace, always keep peace, that alone will bring triumph.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

(1) This meeting strongly condemns the theft and robbery of the goods of Hawkers peacefully carrying on their trade, by the Bombay Municipality. (2) This meeting protest against the heavy fines inflicted upon poor hawkers by the Hon. Presidency Magistrates. (3) This meeting is of the opinion that in no civilized portion of the world such cruelty and such terrorism is practised by any public body or Government and that if this day dacoity is continued by the Municipality a danger to the peace of the city may be apprehended. Therefore, this meeting strongly urges that a conference of the representatives of Municipality, Police, Hon. Presidency Magistrates and some members of the Hawkers' Union be summoned early to devise ways and means of caring the hardships of this Trading Community and at the same time to bring about an atmosphere of harmony and good-will between the Municipality and Hawkers of this city. (4) This meeting protests against the heavy license fees charged to the Hawkers and is of opinion, that these should be lowered. (5) This meeting is of opinion that hawking licenses should be issued through the Post Office, as is done other parts of the world. (6) This meeting resolves that the hawking licenses except by suchters shall not be taken until and unless the 'looting' by the Bombay Municipality stops.

SWADESHISM IN KATHIAWAR.

—:o:—

A Comprehensive Analysis.

(From Our Correspondent).

KATHIAWAR, June 6.

Rapid progress is made by the Swadeshi movement in the whole of Kathiawar. When the Congress declared boycott of foreign cloth, the Nationalists of Kathiawar thought it their bounden duty to do their bit to stop the sale of foreign cloth. Sporadic efforts were made by local organisers to start picketing and to settle matters with foreign-cloth dealers. After the release of Sjt. Manilal Kothari, Sjt. Fulchandbhai, Sjt. Sheth and others, the tables were turned and the whole movement took an organised form.

There are two principal associations which are mainly responsible for rooting out the evil of foreign cloth from Kathiawar. They are: (1) the Kathiawar Picketing Mandal and (2) the Saurastra Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal. Efforts were made to combine these two into one, but opinions differed; hence these two Mandals did their best, though working separately, to put a dead-stop to the sale of foreign cloth.

The Kathiawar Picketing Mandal was formed at Bhavnagar and representatives of different places of Kathiawar were put on the Working Committee of the Mandal. They had an able President in person of Sjt. Manilal Kothari to guide all affairs. The Bhavnagar centre took a very long time for settlement, because Sjt. Fulchandbhai wanted to make a binding agreement. The volunteers' calm attitude and patient, but determined faces melted the stony hearts of cloth merchants at last, after about 70 days' picketing. There was consultation between the Council administrators of Bhavnagar and Sjt. Manilal Kothari and an agreement was reached at last which resulted in the sealing of 2 to 5 lakhs rupees worth stock of foreign cloth. Rajkot was another centre which attracted the attention of the public. A picketing ordinance was enforced in Rajkot State and Rajkot Civil Station. Sjt. Manilal Kothari offered a compromise with the authorities, but the offer was rejected. So picketers had to go to jail, and Sjt. Kothari was determined to fight to the finish. During the period of the silent, but constructive work of the Kathiawar Picketing Mandal was going on in different parts of Kathiawar. Batches after batches were sent to Rajkot, and at last the Porbander batch of picketers, which was sent to Rajkot where externed by the State authorities. This centre was also won over after all, but the situation was so tense that a move was made to boycott the cloth of Rajkot State Mill. This Mandal successfully picketed at Palitana, Damnagar, Vankaner, Morvi, Wadhwan Camp and many other places and lent support to Halvad, Wadhwan City, Limbdi, Lathi and other centres. This work, on the whole, is unique by itself.

ACTIVITIES OF MANDALS.

The Saurastra Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal began its activities at Botad and went to places like Vinchhia, Gadhda, Jetpur, Dhoraji, Bagasara, Kundla and many other places, and did useful work there too. Village propaganda and explanation of the cult of Swadeshism to illiterate villagers was well done by this Mandal.

Many Swadeshi mandals sent their volunteers to adjacent villages and taught the rural public the sum and substance of the movement of Swadeshism. The Rajkot Youth League, Dhrangadhra Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal and other associations sent batches and the Porbander Picketing Mandal also did unique work in spreading the gospel of Swadeshism in the remotest corners of villages.

In extending the periods of all places of Kathiawar a fresh struggle began again. The Porbander Picketing Mandal did successful picketing at Upleta, Paneli, Kolki, Bhayavadar and other places of Gondal State and did successful work in those places. The Dhrangadhra cloth merchants after a day's picketing agreed to the extension. The Palitana merchants also agreed after 5 to 6 days' picketing. The Kathiawar Picketing Mandal extended time at Rajula, Bhavnagar, Damnagr and other places. At Morvi the workers had to offer Satyagraha and the State had to give way. At Limbdi after eight days' picketing the merchants agreed to Congress terms. Jetpur, Dhoraji, Junagadh, Veraval, Kutiana, Jamnagar and some other places should be immediately attended to because there one sees open sales of foreign cloth stocks. Wadhwan City Wadhwan Camp, Vankaner and other centres require inspection because news are coming of surreptitious sales of foreign cloth.

EXTENSION OF PERIODS.

The Saurashtra Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal extended time at Botad, Gadhda, Virchhia, Lakhtar and other places.

WOMEN'S USEFUL QUOTA.

The awakening of women is a new sign in a backward province like Kathiawar. The women of Dhrangadhra, Porbander and Limbdi picketed foreign cloth shops and to the great surprise of all the women of Dhrangadhra went to Botad and Gadhda as picketers.

A TOPIC OF CRITICISM.

The appointment of Sjt. Virawala is a topic of criticism. The Thakore Saheb in finishing the work of the State Representative Assembly on 28-5-31 delivered an address in the course of which His Highness defended the Picketing Ordinance stating that many ordinances were promulgated in Rajkot Civil Station for stopping all national activities while only one Ordinance was promulgated in the State. His Highness further stated that while picketing was suppressed at once in Rajkot Civil Station, the Ordinance was enforced in the State to protect the fundamental right of the subjects of the State. Then some views were expressed about the State Representative Assembly to reflect the will of the subjects and lastly his Highness expressed a desire to nourish the plant of this Assembly with care and far-sightedness and hoped for complete co-operation from the members of the Assembly. The noteworthy thing in the whole address was the complete silent about the references of defects of the administration which were made by Sjt. Kalidas, the President of the Assembly.

WITHIN THE PALE OF HINDUISM.

Dr. S. B. Moonje writes:—

It has been brought to the notice of the Hindu Maha-Sabha that the sections of Leva Kunbis of Gujarat, Cutch and Khandesh who are known as Matias who follow the Atharva Veda and call themselves Sathpanthis or followers of truth, and who observe most of the Hindu customs, but who also pay homage at the tombs of some Musalman Saints, and are therefore also called Pir Panthis, but who have notwithstanding this, for centuries regarded themselves as Hindus and have been so regarded by others, have recently been declared by His Holiness the Shankaracharya of Sankheshwar and Karavir Maths as being outside the pale of Hindu Vedic religion. The Hindu Maha Sabha is advised that so long as Hindu retains his faith in the cardinal teachings of Hindu religion and follows the main rules prescribed by it, he does not cease to be a Hindu simply because he observes certain days of fasting which are also observed as such by Muslims or Christians or pays respect to the tomb of some Mussalman or Christian Saints. It is not a sin nor a sign of a change of faith to do so. Hinduism is most tolerant in giving freedom of personal beliefs, and has in its Catholicity provided purificatory rites and means of spiritual uplift for even real lapses from religion. It has also provided for the admission into its fold of any one who accepts its cardinal teaching. The idea of putting a Hindu out of the pale of Vedic Hindu religion because he has adopted some customs or practices of another religion which do not clash with the teachings of his own religion is opposed both to the letter and the spirit of the teachings of Hinduism. The Hindu Maha Sabha exhorts all good Hindus to be generous in their attitude towards the brethren of their faith even though they follow some customs of another faith, and by such an attitude to encourage them to realise in a larger measure the truth and excellence of the teachings of Hinduism in their unadulterated form. The Hindu Maha Sabha warns all good Hindus against adopting or approving a narrow or too strict a policy in matters of forms of worship as might drive any of their co-religionists to leave the Hindu fold and calls upon all of them to regard Satpanthis as Hindus as before and to give them all the service and benefit of belonging to the Hindu society.

ASPHALT ROADS FOR AHMEDABAD?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is reported that the Ahmedabad Municipality is to raise a loan of fifteen lacs for the construction of Asphalt roads. If this is true it must be considered a very surprising step indeed for the Ahmedabad Municipality to take. It is not meant that the Municipality should not raise a loan or have good roads. By all means let it have good roads—in fact let it have the best roads possible. But that Ahmedabad should decide to go in for asphalt roads seems most strikingly inconsistent for this strong-hold of Swadeshi. Will Ahmedabad citizens build, so to say, the very foundations of their city with foreign materials? Who can believe that? To spend large sums on asphalt roads is doubly or trebly undesirable.

Asphalt roads are good enough, but certainly not so good as some other types e.g. cement-concrete, which are considered the best, cost the least for repairs and in the end are the cheapest. The United States of America has built thousands of miles of concrete roads. The total length of concrete roads in U. S. A. at the end of 1929 was nearly 100,000 miles, and in the first six months of 1930 over 7,000 miles more were added. That proves something!

Look at the asphalt roads in Bombay in this season. As you walk over them, you find your weight is sufficient to leave an impression upon them. They have become so soft in this Bombay heat. What will be the effect on such roads of the terrific heat of Ahmedabad?

Several cement-concrete roads built in India have not required any repairs for periods of over five years and upwards. In America some roads have been in almost perfect condition even for longer number of years. The expenditure for repairs with the heaviest traffic (including even bullock cart traffic) will even after several years be only nominal.

The Municipality must select some type of road which will not require the use of any non-Indian materials. All materials required for cement-concrete roads are manufactured or are naturally available in India. Cement of the best quality is manufactured in India and the other materials required are only sand and aggregates, available locally everywhere. One need not go beyond India to get them. Asphalt is not made in India. Why then spend lacs upon non-Indian materials?

Ahmedabad must have the best roads. Cement-concrete roads are the best. Let, therefore, Ahmedabad set an example to the other large cities in India by having as long a mileage as possible of the best type of roads. And better a mile less of the best type of road than a mile more of Swadeshi material of the second or third best type. Let Ahmedabad lead in this respect and many other Municipalities will follow its example. For in this case the dictates of patriotism are the same as those of business prudence.—Yours, etc.,

B. M. D.

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A FEW EXTRACTS FROM THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS RECEIVED RECENTLY

HON'BLE JUSTICE Mr. A. H. CUMING, Calcutta—On examining my forehead, the exact time of birth of me and my son were correctly stated. He made some wonderful predictions about me which were proved to the last letter.

HON'BLE JUSTICE RAI D. N. CHAKRAVARTY BAHADUR, Calcutta—Pandit B. K. Jyotirbhusan is an expert in Astrology. I am sure he will satisfy anybody.

Hon'ble Mr. K. L. DUTTA, Retired Accountant-General, Madras and Registrar, Calcutta University—Jyotirbhusan possesses extraordinary power in Astrology and Palmistry.

Hon'ble Mr. N. C. DAS, Offg. District Magistrate, Noakhali, Member, L. G. Council, E. B. & Assam—He is an adept in Astrology and Palmistry. His reading of the past and future in a man's destiny is wonderful.

HON'BLE DISTRICT JUDGE, Mr. H. P. MUKHERJEE, Sylhet—He has made me greatly astonished by calculating quite exactly the date of birth of a son of me by examining my forehead.

HON'BLE Mr. M. A. MOMEN, COMMISSIONER, Chittagong Division, Chittagong—I was struck with wonder at the miraculous power of Pandit B. K. Jyotirbhusan. His power of calculations seems to be wonderful. His great learning deserves recognition by the bestowance of MAHAMAHOPADHYA, Dated 15th March, 1931.

Pandit D. BORA, Belgaon, Shibsagar, Assam—Sir, I have got immense effect by your Dhanada and Surya Talisman within 15 days.

HON'BLE KHAN BAHADUR N. AHMED, M.A., Registrar, Dacca University—He told accurately some of the principal events of my past and future life.

Mr. J. A. LAWRENCE, 28, Higashi Umedecho, Kitaku, Osaka, JAPAN, writes:—I was getting good results from the Sani Talisman and all my family were passing a very different life since I started the use of it, I am very sorry I lost it. 2-3-31.

Mr. H. C. DATTA, P.O. Birpara, Nanjdola Estate, Jalpaiguri—A Bashikaran Talisman from you gave me immense good effects.

Mr. BANKA SATYANARAYAN, B.A., Deputy Tahasildar, Khothapeta, Madras—I have been perceiving wonderful effects of your Sani, Nabagraha and Bagalamukhi Talismans.

Mr. J. K. ROY, Zeminder and Hony. Magistrate, Chittagong—I am surprised at the efficacy of your Shyama, Nabagraha, Nrisingha and Sani Talismans. They made me quite well.

Mr. P. SINGH, Vakil High Court, Calcutta—I am well astonished seeing wonderful effects of your Shyama, Dhanada and Bagalmukhi Kavachas within a week.

Mr. T. N MITRA, Durgaganja, Purnia—I have brought many talismans from you. Their effects are quite satisfactory.

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A WOMAN EDUCATIONIST LOOKS 50 YEARS AHEAD

Miss Helen Marion Wodehouse, Professor of Education at Bristol University who has been appointed principal of Girton College, Cambridge, discusses in the following article, contributed to the "News Chronicle", the inadequacy of openings of British Girls desirous of a career. She, however, hopes that 50 years hence, things will be better off.

"We do the best we can to train our women to an idle, superficial life, and we hope that if they don't marry they will at least be quiet. Why have women passion, intellect, moral activity—these three—and a place in society where no one of the three can be exercised? Men say that God punishes for complaining. No, but men are angry with misery. They are irritated with women for not being happy . . . Passion, intellect, moral activity—these three have never been satisfied in a woman.

"Women are never supposed to have any occupation of sufficient importance not to be interrupted, and women themselves have accepted this. Women never have a half-hour in all their lives (excepting before or after anybody is up in the house) that they can call their own, without fear of offending or of hurting someone.

"What have I done this last fortnight? I have read the 'Daughter at Home' to father, and two chapters of Mackintosh; a volume of Sybil to Mama. Learnt seven tunes by heart, written various letters, Ridden with Papa. Paid eight visits. Done company. And that is all.

"O weary days, O evenings that see never to end! For how many years I have watched that drawing room clock and thought it would never reach the ten! And for twenty or thirty years more to do thus! . . .

"In my thirty-first year I see nothing but death . . . Everything has been tried, foreign travel, kind friends, everything . . My God, what is to become of me?"

The woman who wrote these fragments was shortly to know another kind of foreign travel. But, on the eve of the Crimean War, this was the use her world was making of Florence Nightingale.

WOMAN IMMURED.

Eighty years ago, then, this daughter of a comfortable middle-class family, having an eagle in her soul, was moved to write thus:

There was no profession for which it was decent for a girl in her condition to be trained; there was scarcely a school where she could have found solid teaching and a liberal education.

New life had been pouring for at least a generation into the great schools for boys and the great universities for men, and men's callings were being reorganised and re-vivified.

New life had welled for ten years past into the struggling and heroic education of the boys and girls of the poor.

But for the middle-class girl, worse off in some ways than ever her great-grand-mother had been, as yet there was nothing; save for the glimmering beginnings in London of Queen's College and Bedford College, two or three years old, and the one-year-old foundation of the North London Collegiate School.

Thirty years later the change was almost incredible. By the end of 1881 nursing was a long-established profession, and women doctors had begun.

Girton and Newnham Colleges had worked for nearly ten years in Cambridge, and Somerville and Lady Margaret were newly founded in Oxford.

The great endowed schools for girls had come into being, and the Girls' Public Day School Company had been planting its High Schools for ten years up and down England.

For 18 years girls as well as boys had entered for the local examinations. London degrees had been open to them for three years.

And in 1881, after eight years of admission by private favour, women students were officially admitted to the Cambridge Tripos. In that year one great woman educator could write to another. "There is now no such thing as a 'women's education question.' "

SWEEP OF THE TIDE.

Looking back, we can see ground enough that was still to be gained, but it was no longer wholly new ground. The tide, having swept up this inlet, went on to cover rock after rock.

For 20 years now the public authorities have had power to provide schools other than elementary, and for 20 years they have opened such schools, year after year, for girls as well as boys.

New universities have opened their doors to women students even if very cautiously at first ("conditionally," said Owens College in 1871, "upon adequate provision having been made for the instruction of male applicants.")

One profession after another has trained women for its service.

So, looking ahead for the next fifty years, I hope chiefly for more of the same kind of progress. Much, for instance, of the present endowment of study and research is reserved to men, in such shape as that of scholarships and fellowships attached to men's colleges. Their donors have set a noble standard—we hope now that a similar endowment may grow for women until all talents have a chance of being fulfilled.

But as inequalities diminish we can turn our attention to more interesting things—to finding out more, for example, of the types of education that had best be given to different characters and minds.

THE NEW DISTINCTIONS.

We no longer feel obliged to maintain our ground by trying to teach all girls the subjects that used to be taught to all boys: but neither do we feel them necessary for all boys either and some of the arts and crafts and practical economics that are proving so interesting to many girls may be found quite equally interesting for some of the boys.

Some professions will stabilise themselves with a majority of men workers and a few women. Others contrariwise.

In fifty years I hope there will be still less than now to discuss the boy and girl in the abstract or the relative capacities of the abstract man and woman, for we shall have become better able and more determined to give to every person such openings that his gifts, whether great or small, may be used to the utmost for the service and adornment of the world.

FUTURE OF BERAR.

Ex-Minister's Appeal To Mahamaji.

The following letter has been sent to Mahatma Gandhi by Mr. R. M. Deshmukh, ex-Minister, C. P. and Berar Government:

Dear Mahatmaji,

I have the honour to address you as the plenipotentiary of the Congress, about a question which is of extreme importance to the people of Berar; and have to request you to give your earnest attention to the question in the settlement about the Federation.

The problem of Berar arises but of its peculiar legal position. As you are already aware, it is administered as a British territory but it is not so and cannot be so unless the British power resorts to a fresh act of agression and annexation. Legally it belongs to H. E. H. the Nizam, but it is not administered by him nor can it be so, unless the existing treaty is rescinded. It is held on perpetual lease by the British under a Treaty. Thus, a solution neither for British India nor for an Indian State would be required to apply to it. If an analogy for its position is to be found, it is in some of the administered areas under Political Department.

What makes the position of Berar anxious is the development of the theory of Paramountcy and its relations with the Indian states. It appears to have been generally conceded by all concerned that the relations of the Princes with the Paramount Power are to be left undisturbed, and no change to which the Princes do not agree is to be forced on them. It is also well-known that the Princes do not wish to have the functions of Paramountcy transferred to the future Government of India. The result would appear to be that the Paramountcy Department, i.e., Foreign and Political Department, will remain unaffected by all the political changes. The treaty obligations and the territories held under special treaties would, therefore, be in the charge either of the Princes or the Paramountcy function of the Government of India. Berar would thus be left to the tender mercies of a not too enlightened Political Department. This in itself would be no cause for serious anxiety, if the position of Berar is clearly defined and its people are assured of representation and have an independent position within the coming Federation. This point is by no means clear and would have to be settled at the R. T. C.

Berar wishes to have a place in the Indian Constitution in its own right as every other Province in British India and not a place by courtesy as it has at present. This is practicable in only one way, that is by constituting Berar into a separate Province as a Federating unit with full representation in its own right, after the manner of other Provinces in British India. The Congress has treated us as a separate unit all along; what is now required is to incorporate this recognition in the future Constitution. Financially, there is little doubt that Berar would be a self-supporting unit; it would certainly be better than Sind, Orrisa, or Kerala; it would have the financial resources equal to those of Assam with half its population to maintain. Further, it is well-known that Berar has for years past been paying, in addition to the cost of its own administration, a large part of the cost of the C. P. administration. No doubt, therefore, on this account the question of Berar ought to be reasonably entertained.

This, in brief, is the Berar question and the people of Berar would be grateful to you if you could take it up. Such further details as you may happen to require would be supplied either by me or by our leader Mr. M. S. Aney. We, in Berar, are anxious not to be left in the lurch, while the problem of the rest of India is solved. I would, therefore, pray you to give your earnest consideration to our problem for which we shall always remain grateful.

I would further request you to take, if possible, Mr. Aney to the R. T. C. with the Congress delegation, to be specially in charge of this question.

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FALL IN IMPORT OF BRITISH PIECEGOODS

—:o:—

Due To The Awakening Of The Masses

BRITISH CORRESPONDENTS' ANALYSIS OF INDIAN SITUATION

LONDON, May 26.
(By Air Mail.)

The Special Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" in India writes:—

The trade returns for the year ending December 31, 1930, have just been published. They are sufficiently startling, for they show a decrease of about £103,000,000 in India's foreign trade compared with 1929, which was itself considered to be a very poor year. The figures prove that foreign trade has fallen by very nearly a quarter in one year. Imports have suffered rather more than exports, and piece goods more than other forms of merchandise, but otherwise the slump would seem to be general. Indians view these figures with mixed feelings. At the moment the most rabid protectionist ideas are very popular, especially amongst those business men of Western India who have become such an important factor in politics since they decided to throw in their lot with the Congress party. They share Mr. Gandhi's dislike of foreign manufactures, but for different reasons. While the Mahatma sees Lancashire goods as the product of those "satanic mills", the millowners of Ahmedabad and Bombay merely regret that these goods were not produced in their own mills. It is a quaint alliance, and cannot last indefinitely, but it has the effect of making nearly all articulate and much inarticulate Indian opinion look upon a self-supporting India as part of the nationalist creed.

It is unfortunate that Indian businessmen have no real responsibility for the central Budget, otherwise they might be more worried about certain aspects of this declining trade. India is growing more and more independent upon her Customs to provide her central revenue, which nearly every policy advanced by Indian politicians would have the effect of reducing. The proposed abolition of Excise and the salt tax would leave an enormous hole in the revenues and make it necessary to look about for other sources of income. The Indian politician has not yet had to face up to these questions. Like everyone in permanent opposition he proposes having his cake and eating it, and his probable solution would be the imposition of heavier tariffs.

ECONOMIC CAUSES OF THE SLUMP IN IMPORTS.

It is too early to say whether this extreme Protectionism is likely to be merely a passing phase. It will probably last until the industrialists of Western India have ruined their case by being too greedy, and thus provoking some kind of a reaction from amongst the agricultural classes. For the present we can see that the very rapid drop in imports is due to other causes besides those which are purely economic. These latter important enough. For the last two years the peasants, who form the great bulk of the population, have been hit in two ways. Like other agriculturists throughout the world, they have been unable to sell their "cash" crops, such as jute, cotton, wheat, and groundnuts. There has even been a considerable increase in the imports of raw cotton into India. They also suffer from the depreciation of silver, for most of the villagers' savings are in the form of silver jewellery. These two factors have made it very hard for them to make their ordinary cash payments of rent or of land revenue, and have left very little surplus for buying such commodities as clothing. This is partly reflected in the enormous drop in imported piece goods, which fell from 1,910,000,000 yards in 1929 to only 1,254,000,000 yards last year.

There are, however, other forces at work inside modern India. The most important is the boycott but Mr. Gandhi's own example of wearing the homespun khaddar and dressing extremely simply must also have had its effect. To take a concrete instance: there must be millions of Indians who have given up their lungis for the "Gandhi cap," which means that instead of wearing several yards of white cotton cloth tied round their heads they merely use a much smaller quantity of the homespun khaddar. It has become extremely fashionable to be badly dressed, this being part of the general cult of simplicity. Perhaps the most striking example was the late Pandit Motilal Nehru, who in his time had been so exquisite about his linen that he used to send to it Europe to be washed. Of late years he took to the roughest homespun."

PREJUDICE AGAINST BRITISH PIECE-GOODS.

It is difficult, even in India, to gather how far the boycott of British goods was purely a political weapon of the Congress party and how far it resulted from a real feeling amongst Indian business men. There is no doubt that the British are extremely unpopular amongst the shopkeeping community and not much loved elsewhere. This means that after British piece goods have left the importing firm they are handled by men with a strong prejudice against them. The feeling against other foreign goods is much less, and the general boycott is really the price paid by the Congress party for many favours received from the Ahmedabad mill-owners. It would, however, be shutting one's eyes to obvious facts not to realise that many years of incessant anti-British propaganda have had their effect not only on the educated classes but also upon the semi-literate population of the bazaar. This feeling has been strengthened enormously during the last six years by the fact that Mr. Gandhi himself belongs by birth to this class though he has never engaged in trade. The feeling is strong enough to persuade many cloth merchants to keep the boycott willingly and to make others who continue to deal in foreign cloth prefer any country of origin to England.

The Japanese, who have managed to keep more of their trade than any other country, owe much of their success to this sentiment, though their methods are largely Occidental, they have always been considered in India as Orientals. Their victory over the Russians is still remembered as the beginning of the "awakening of the East", and they show considerable astuteness in avoiding hurting Indian susceptibilities. They have certainly put upon the market a cloth which is sufficiently like khaddar to pass anything but expert examination. The consequence has been that although their general trade with India has suffered owing to the general economic position, they have not allowed themselves to be beaten all along the line. Thus the import of what are technically known as "white goods" fell from 477,000,000 to 350,000,000 yards but nearly all of this loss came on the British trade, and the Japanese actually increased their consignments from 9,000,000 yards to 26,000,000.

It would seem that any attempt to force our goods upon India will defeat its object, and the only result of the recent debates in the House of Commons was to add a fresh impetus to picketing. The Indian mill-owners are always prepared to subsidise such picketing, and there are thousands of men and women whose chief interest in life has been ended by the signing of the Irwin-Gandhi pact. It is quite erroneous to imagine that any order given by the Congress will be obeyed explicitly by every boy and girl who hangs about outside a foreign cloth merchant's in some remote bazaar. Time alone will solve this question, and it may be necessary to wait for some years. But nothing can force people to buy goods which they do not want, and the more Englishmen at home talk as if it was the duty of cloth merchants to stock English cloth the longer will it take to return to normal conditions.

"LAND OF FAIR PLAY"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In to-day's issue of the "Illustrated Weekly of India" there appears a paragraph headed "Land of Fair Play." The writer informs us that his land—England—is really a land of fair play. To support this contention "A Wanderer Returned from the East" cites Paul Robeson, the famous coloured American singer in England, who is "going to stay" there.

I have only recently returned from London after a stay of three years. May I therefore, through the medium of your paper, enlighten this poor "Wanderer" who appears still to be living in a fool's paradise?

The English public went in their thousands to hear Paul Robeson sing in "Show Boat," and subsequently in Albert Hall because he entertained them. Yet this same "cultured man of great charm" ("Wanderer's" own word), was turned out of a certain famous hotel in London merely because he happened to be a coloured man. The "Land of Fair-Play" was eager to be entertained by this artist. When it came to his turn to be entertained in a hotel, the sense of fair play characteristically evaporated into thin air. He was found unfit to sit among white people.

His decision to stay in England has nothing to do with fair play, which so far at least as was concerned was plainly non-existent.

Surely the English ought to understand by now, that all their empty talk about fair play and sportsmanship does not wash any more.—Yours, etc.,

FED UP.

Ex-Registrar Of Bombay University

MOVE TO RECOGNISE MR. DASTUR'S SERVICES

APPEAL FOR FUND TO INSTITUTE PRIZE OR SCHOLARSHIP.

Mr. John McKenzie, Vice-Chancellor and Chairman of the Fardunji M. Dastur Prize Fund Committee, has circularised the following appeal:—

You may perhaps be aware that Professor Fardunji M. Dastur, who had been Registrar of the University of Bombay for over 27 years, has recently retired from that post, and that, on his retirement, the Senate of the University of Bombay resolved to institute "A prize or scholaarship for post-graduate research work to be named after Khan Bahadur Fardunji M. Dastur in recognition of his services to the University."

The Senate has accordingly directed the Syndicate to prepare a scheme for the said purpose; and, with that object in view, the Syndicate have appointed a Committee to collect funds for giving effect to that idea. As a first step towards realising the aim of the Senate, the Committee has resolved to invite subscriptions to a Fund to be called "The Fardunji M. Dastur Memorial Prize (or Scholarship) Fund." The Committee now approach you in the hope that you, as an old graduate of the University, (or one connected with the administration of the University), will respond to the best of your ability. The Committee need not detail the innumerable services of Professor Dastur to the University, since they are very well known. They hope, therefore, that with the ready and substantial response of the admirers of Professor Dastur and his work, a respectable sum will be collected to enable the Committee to prepare a scheme worthy of his name and services.

At this stage, the Committee are unable to fix any figure as the minimum for such a Fund; but they feel confident that the high esteem in which Professor Dastur's name is held in and outside the University will evoke a generous response to this appeal. The University has, you may be perhaps aware, large ambitions in regard to developing postgraduate research work; and the subject of Mathematics is one which cannot but appeal to the Indian imagination. In this hope, therefore, the Committee are addressing you, and, through you, all those in your circle of friends and acquaintances who may be admirers of Professor Dastur, to contribute whatever you and they can for perpetuating the name of our most esteemed Registrar in the daily work and activities of the University. No sum could be too large to be subscribed for such an object; and no sum will be considered to be too small by the authorities working for this object. The Committee trust their appeal would meet with substantial success throughout the Presidency.

The Committee may be permitted to entertain the hope that the contributions received by them will considerably exceed the amount deemed suitable for a prize or scholarship. In case there is any surplus, the Committee will suggest to the Syndicate to recommend to the Senate that such surplus might be used as the nucleus of an endoment fund for a University Professorship of Mathematics which would be a worthy commemoration of Professor Dastur's services to the University.

Subscriptions may be remitted by cheque or money order or cash to the Registrar, Bombay University, and the cheque or money order may be made payable to "Fardunji M. Dastur Prize (or Scholarship) Fund." Intending subscribers will facilitate the work of the Committee if they will kindly forward their subscriptions by or before the end of July 1931."

MAHAKOSHAL POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

Seth Govindas Unfurls National Flag.

(From A Correspondent.)

SAUGOR, June 11.

Functions concerning Mahakoshal Provincial political and other conferences commenced early this morning. A joint procession of ladies and volunteers left Azad Maidan, terminating in Pandal grounds, where flag salutation has held in the presence of a large gathering. Seth Govinddas, president Provincial Congress Committee, while unfurling the flag said that the 1st day of the Conference may perhaps prove the beginning of the preparation for the next war, if necessary. He hoped that the Province would not lag behind, if any such occasion arises.

Vasudeorao Subhedar then requested Pandit Balmukund Tripathi, Jubbulpore to open the Industrial and Khadi exhibition which he did amidst applause and band. Deshevikas in blue saries and volunteers in khadi uniform were prominent. Prominent arrivals include Messrs. Govindas Dwarkap Mishra Durgashanker Mehta Ghashyamsingh Gupta Mr. and Mrs. Halve.

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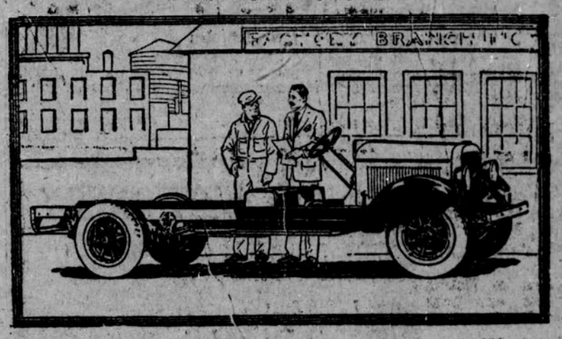

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6-30 p.m.—Children's Hour:—Varerker Mama (in Marathi).
9-20 p.m.—Bal Kesaroal's classical music.

TO-DAY'S MUSLIM MEETING AT DONGRI:—Under the auspices of the Tanzeem Committee, Dongri, and Tanzeem Committee Imambara, a public meeting of the Mussalmans will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m. in the Dongri Maidan to organise the Mussalmans according to the Tanzeem programme prepared by the All-India Khilafat Conference.

BUDDHA SOCIETY:—The usual Fortnightly Class of the Society will be conducted by Prof. Dharmanand Kosambi on Sunday (14th instant) at 9-15 a.m. (S. T.) at Nair Building, Sandhurst Road. The subject for the Class will be "Samatva."

CONVERSATIONAL MEETING.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, there will be a conversational meeting to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Brotherhood premises, French Bridge. Sjt. Subash Bose will be the guest of the evening.

KHADI AND SWADESHI BAZAR:—Under the auspices of the Santacruz Khadi Sangha, the monthly Khadi and Swadeshi Bazar will be held on Sunday (14th inst.) in the Sheth Anandilal Podar School. The bazar will remain open from 8 to 11 in the morning and 4 to 8 in the afternoon.

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC:—A concert will be arranged at the School Hall, Benham Hall Lane, to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) Besides the students' items Ustad Abdul Aziz Khan will play Sarod, and Prof. B. R. Deodhar will sing.

KHAR VILLAGE CONGRESS COMMITTEE:—Under the auspices of the above, a meeting of South Indian Ladies will be held at the Laxminagar Pavilion to-day (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m., when Miss Kamakoti Natarajan will deliver an address on "Congress and Our Duty". Mr. R. Krishna Iyer and Mrs. Perin Captain will address the meeting. The proceedings will be mostly in Tamil.

KHADI EXHIBITION IN VILE PARLE:—To-day (Saturday) and to-morrow (Sunday) a Khadi exhibition will be held in Vile Parle in Tilak Mandir (east) and in Rashtriya Shala. Shrimati Avantikabai Gokhale will open the exhibition. All are requested to make it a success.

SWADESHI MARKET: — the N. Y. K. Steamer "Tokiwa Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 11th inst. and is due to arrive here on Monday afternoon the 15th idem.

SWADESHI MARKET.
famous musician of the Mysore Darbar, Vainika Praveen Bakshi Subbanna has been delighting select audiences in Bombay with his excellent performances on the Veena. He has kindly consented to play on the Veena at the Swadeshi Market To-morrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) All are cordially invited.

THE SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION, MATUNGA: — Under the auspices of the above Association, a Variety Entertainment will be given by Mr. Kiya (Krishna Aiya) and his ten-year old son of All-India reputation To-morrow (Sunday,) at 6-30 p.m. at the "Napoo Hall", Matunga, G. I. P. Railway.

SALARIED EMPLOYEES' CONFERENCE.

TO-DAY'S SESSION.
The session of the Bombay Salaried Employees' Conference will be held at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day at 3-30 p.m. when Mr. S. A. Brelvi will preside. Mr. Joseph Bennie is the Chairman of the Reception Committee. The Subjects Committee of the Conference will meet at 8 p.m. On Sunday the Subject's Committee will meet from 9 to—a.m. and the Conference will meet from 3 to 8 p.m.

HON. MR. B. J. WADIA.
His Majesty the King has approved the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Justice Bomanji Jamshedji Wadia, Barrister-at-Law, as a Puisne Judge of the Bombay High Court in the vacancy caused by the retirement of the Hon. Sir Norman Kemp, Kt., Bar-at-Law.

S. S. "Gurna" arrived at Okha Port on 7-6-31 and left on 8-6-31 after taking 450 tons of cement.

MARWARI WOMEN ASKED TO KEEP THE FLAG OF FREEDOM FLYING.

—:o:—

Mrs. Kamala Nehru On Opening The Gates Of Heaven.

ASKED TO BOYCOTT FOREIGN CLOTH.

Mrs. Kamala Nehru addressed a meeting of women held under the auspices of the Marwari ladies on Friday afternoon in Sushanand Dharamsala near C. P. Tank. Shrimati Shanta Behen Pittie presided.

Mrs. Kamala Nehru made a fervant appeal to Marwari women to boycott foreign cloth and to use Swideshi and preferrably pure Khaddar.

INSULT TO GOD.
She said that many of the Marwari women were very religious. But they must know it was a sin to purchase foreign cloth and to foster foreign industries while millions of their own countrymen were starving from day to day. They must realise that to go to a temple dressed in foreign cloth would not please their God. It would in her opinion on the contrary mean an insult to the God whom they wanted to worship.

IF YOU WANT GATES OF HEAVEN OPEN TO YOU.
She believed that true religion was service of humanity. If they did that doors of heaven would be ever open to them but if they went on exploiting the poor people and offering prayers at the same time their prayers would be of no avail to them and their entry into heaven according to their belief would be barred for ever.

"Feed the starving millions. Give clothing to those who are naked, serve the humanity, that is true religion. And you can practise this true religion if you wear Khaddar" she exhorted.

KEEP FLAG OF FREEDOM FLYING.
Mrs. Nehru further said that owing to the struggle that they carried on last year they were none in a position to raise their head before the nations of the world. She wanted the women to keep the flag of freedom flying so that when Gandhiji went to London and carried on negotiations with British statesmen the latter would feel that behind him was the strength of 330 million Indians.

She warned the audience that the Truce was only a temporary suspension of "War". They must be ever ready to resume their fight. And while Gandhiji was engaged in negotiations they must strengthen the country ridding it of foreign cloth and the drink evil.—"Carry on intensive picketing of foreign cloth and liquor shops. Visit houses in your localities and persuade your sisters not to use any cloth other than Khaddar and persuade those who are addicted to the dirty habit of drinking to give it up" she added.

NO MORE GOING TO REMAIN SLAVES.
Concluding she said have done a good deal of work during the last year. You can do much more. You perhaps do not know the dormant capacity in you. Tell your men that you are no more going to remain slaves. Nor would you allow your children to remain slaves. The way to do it is to boycott foreign cloth to popularise Swadeshi and to rid the country of the drink evil. Take a vow to do it.

Mrs. Gangaben Patel then addressed the gathering. In a Gujrati speech she appealed to Marwari women to boycott foreign cloth, to popularise Khaddar and Swadesni, to give up extravagant use of cloth and to work for social reform which was the greatest need of their community.

Srimati Nargisben also addressed the meeting. She appealed to Bombay women to join the Desh Sevika Sangh in large numbers.

JAWAHARLALJI AND SUBHAS BABU FOR TRADE UNION COMMITTEE.

The members of the Committee appointed by the Trade Union Unity Conference which met in Bombay last May, had an informal discussion with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at the house of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. Amongst those present were Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. Purshottamdas Tricumdas, Mr. S. C. Joshi, Mr. Shaikh Yaqub and Dr. Chitnis.

The discussion lasted for over an hour and various suggestions were discussed for bringing about unity among different sections in the Trade Union Movement. It was decided to request Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, ex-President of the Trade Union Congress and Mr. S. C. Bose, present President of the T. U. Congress to work as members on the Committee. Pandit Jawaharlal has expressed his willingness to accept this offer. It is also proposed to see Mr. S. C. Bose in this connection. The addition of these two members on the Committee will, it is thought, greatly improve the prospects of attaining Unity.

KARNATAKA RESIDENTS' MEETING.

A public meeting of the Karnatak residents in Bombay will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Jinnah Hall, Girgaum, when Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Sjt. R. Diwakar, and Dr. Hardikar will speak on "The Crisis in Kanara." Seth Jamnalal Bajaj will preside.

"MINORITIES & NATIONALISM."

PUBLIC LECTURE BY SUBASH BOSE.
Under the auspices of the Nationalist Christian Party a public lecture on "Minorities and Nationalism" will be delivered by Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose, the ex-Mayor of Calcutta to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. at the Blavatsky Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty. Dr. A. G. Viegas, the ex-Mayor Bombay will preside. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will also address the gathering.

PUBLIC MEETING AT BYCULLA—Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee there will be a public meeting to-day (Saturday) at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Ragunath Bapu Khote's Chawl, opposite Byculla Station, D'Lisle Road. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will address the meeting and Sjt. K. F. Nariman will preside.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday, the 14th instant.

WOMEN'S PUBLIC MEETING.—Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha a public meeting of the women of Bombay will be held to-day (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the People's Jinnah Hall, Congress House, Girgaum Back Road, when Shrimati Perinben Captain will preside and Sjt. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, the "Lion of Karnatak," will speak on "The Present Situation."

SJT. SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE—Under the auspices of the Deccan National Union, Babu Subhash Chandra Bose will deliver a public lecture at the Brahmin Sabha Hall (Girgaon) to-day (Saturday) at 7 p.m.

BOMBAY PARSI CONFERENCE.

Preliminary Meeting.
Under the auspices of the Mazdayasni Mandal, a small but representative Preliminary Meeting of about 50 or 60 prominent Parsi ladies and gentlemen, of all shades of political opinion, is to be held at the Sir C. J. Hall, on Saturday (20th inst.,) at 4 p.m. (S.T.), under the provisional chairmanship of Mr. Maneckji K. Patel, the President of the Mandal, to consider the advisability of convening a Conference of Parsis, and to discuss with a view to reach, if possible, an unanimous decision on the following problems:—(1) The position of the Parsis in the new scheme of Federal Government. (2) Joint v Separate Electorates. (3) Reservation of seats, with weightage, for Parsis. (4) Adult suffrage.

The meeting is not open to the public, but to those invited.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—The Hon. Secretary, G. D. C. C. writes:—The persons who have taken away this Committee books for enrolling Congress members during the course of the last month are hereby requested to return the same to this office during office hours of this Committee at an early date and oblige. The office of the Committee will be open from 8 to 10 in the morning and 6 to 8 in the evening every day.

The adjourned urgent meeting of the managing council of the above Committee will be held to-day (Saturday) at the Committee premises at 7 p.m. (S.T.) and the members of the managing council are requested to attend the meeting without fail.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" arrived London on Friday, the 12th inst.

Kurnool.—A minor Hindu-Muslim fracas occurred here on Monday night when some Muslims obstructed a Hindu procession carrying the idol of Anjaneyaswami with music. Police, however arrived on the scene and restored calm. Four Hindus sustained injuries as a result of stone-throwing. After being held up for three hours, the procession proceeded further.—A.P.

University Of Bombay.

FIRST LL. B. EXAM. RESULT

FIRST CLASS (in order of merit.)
V R Melavarige, D. M. Desai.

SECOND CLASS.
D S Agashe; M K Agrawala; J M E Aranha; N M Bapat; N S Bartakee; D J Behramkamdin; J H Bhatt; P L Bora; J H Dadyseth; N V Damle; R D Damle; J H Dave; K S Desai; R R Desai; S V Desai; S V Desai; Y D Desai; L V Deshpande; V V Dharkar; S W Dhurandhar; P K Donde; N R Eadula; P L N Gajapati Rao; R L Gupte; N H Helekar A C Kapadia, V V Karandikar; A K Karkare, F R Kewalramani; G G Kulkarni; S N Kulkarni; V J Kutimutia; E H Lobo, A K Mahmud; C. R. Mandalia; M. K. Mandeyia; S. P. Mayekar; R. N. Merchant; R. B. Naik; R. M. Rajwani; Y. S. Pandit; S. B. Pardiwalla; K. A. Parikh; L. A. Parmar; B. S. Patil; Coomie D Petit; V. K. Phadke; G. H. Rajadhyaksha; C. R. Rajani; S. C. Rele; B. Satyendranath; P. K. Sawant; M. A. A. Sayyid; R. G. Shah; P. M. Shintre; P. H. Shukla; G. K. Sohoni; S. M. Tamhane; B M. Thakerar; A. N. Vansia; V. Vembar; P. G. Vyas; J. N. Abhyankar; J. S. Akarte; I. Y. Anegundi; G. K. S. Annadanasastry; K. G. Bakshi; S. B. Bangalore; V. K. Bawre; T. U. Beerwal G. Bellur; C. V. D. Belur; P. C. Bendre; R. P. Bhupalam; V. K. Chennakesava; P. G. Chipalkatti; S. R. Cudli; S. K. Darekar; S. N. Deve; W. H. Deshpande; N. J. Diwanji; S. C. G. C. Dodballapur; A. G. Durve; S. V. Gadgil; N. G. Gore; R. M. Gore; H. G. Gosai; M. Govinda Rao; K. D. Gujarathi; R. K. Gupte; V A D Hamdani N N Hanmantgad K R Hanumantapuram T M Harpanhalli R Havanur T P I Hebbar C S Hema V H Herekar B S Hiray V S Hiremath C S Hosadurg P D Jadeja S C Javali D K Jayabhalkar N M Joglekar C G Joshi S M Joshi N V Kaji R M G Kal'adevanahalli B P Kalvade R G Karandikar A K Kasar L M Kolse A B Kulkarni N D Kulkarni R V Kulkarni S V Kulkarni S G Kulkarni V G Kulkarni B N Lokur V D Mahajan R H Mangoli M V Mellegatti S S Murgoodkar T A Mutalik D L A Mutalik L D Nadgir S L Ogale G V Palkar G B Panse R B Pardeshi S J Pardeshi A B Patel M M Pate' A P Patil P S Patil S V Pattabhy T K N Pillay B Puradappa M V Purandare S R Raiswamiah R K Ranade S H K S Ranga V P Rege S G Sane H L Saraf V S Savant G Y Shahane V T Shetye J M Sirdeshpande G R Tulshibagwale.
S Varadachar; G Venkatappa; R K Wani; U N Acharya; L K Amin; N D Daruwala; L R Dave; V C Dave; C K Desai; S H Desai; L C Doshi; A M Gandhi; C H Kothari; B N Mehta; M A Mehta; R K Mehta; G H W Momin; A S Patel; A P Patel; C N Patel; M M Patel; M V Patel; P S Patel; J S Sanghvi; A P Shah; C A Shah; B M Sheth; A A Shukla; H B Shukla; S G Tendle; B K Trivedi; P S Khalsa; C H Pujara; P T Thadani.

PASS.
F. H. Banker; D. J. Bariiwala; S. G. Betai; R. H. Bhagwat; V B. Bhide C. R. Bhiwandker; A. M. Binhamid; J. H. Dadarkar; S. B. Davanageri; M. C. Dave; M. K. Desai; N. B. Gawande; K. S. Gupte; Y. B. Hollay; C. R. Hosadurg; Ismail Suleman; B. R. Jogdand; B. P. Jhaveri; B. K. Kadam; G. R. Karkhanis; H. Keshava Murthy; R. V. Kirloskar C. R. Mehta; R. V. Mehta; M. T. Meman; R. Mittal; I. M. Munshi; J. K. Negandhi; D. P. Pande; R. V. Pavar; V. V. Phadnis; C. M. Pota; S. G. Pradhan; S. Ramaswami; P. B. Ranadive; K. B. Rane; A. S. Rangnekar; S. G. Redkar; P. M. Rege; M. H. Md. U. Shaikh; J. R. Shroff; N. D. Shukla; L. A. Subramanyam; V. J. Sukhtankar; B. K. Thakkar; R. K. Vaidya; S. M. Vyas. C V Apte; S S Bankapur; D N Bapat; M B Belapurkar; D G Borgaonker; V H Chebbi; R G Chitnis; B A Daftardar; J D Deshpande; M K Deshpande; A G Ganu; D R Ghatge; L K Godbole; Godavari L. Gokhale; H T Gujar; S Javaly; S S Jog; D K Kempanna; K R Khangaonkar; S B Kulkarni; S M Lakshminarayan; G T Mahuli; G N Naik; M G Parvate; B S Patankar; H B Patil; R F Patil; G M Patwardhan; T S Phade; H P Phadke; S M Phadke; D G Powar; S N Powar; D G Rane; G V Sathe; S L Shiggaon; D K Sohoni; B S Ternikar; C S Tubachi; B T Vaidya Y G Vaze; J S Cama; M R Desai; V A Desai; J M Mehta; S H Mehta; G S Pandya; S A Parikh; B J Patel; J U Pishori; V W Pradhan; S A Sanghavi; N M Shah; D K Vahia; D K Ajwani; P T Lalwani; K P Malkani; A L Sanghavi B V Vyas.

The following unsuccessful candidates are entitled to keep terms for the Second LL.B. Examination:—
Nos. 38: 79; 112; 134: 255, 263: 268; 269; 288; 294; 299; 316, 321: 333; 561, 600; 603; 619; 326; 648: 650; 689: 704; 707. 766.

SCHOLARSHIPS, ETC.
SCHOLARSHIPS, etc. are awarded as under:—
The Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal—To Mr. Vishnu Krishnaji Datar, candidate No. 257 of October 1930 at the First LL.B. Examination.
The Nandshanker Parvatishankar Dave Scholarship.—To No. 43 (J. H. Dave).
The Sohrab Khorshed Dastur Scholarship.—To No. 4 (D. S. Agashe).

B. P. C. C. ELECTION DISPUTE

A Misunderstanding Removed

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have issued the following Communique:—

Since the appointment of the Election disputes Committee to enquire into the complaints regarding the annual general elections to the Bombay P.C.C. held on Sunday, the 31st May, accusations have been made against certain members of the Committee in the certain section of the local press. The main accusation is that Sjt. K. F. Nariman and Sjt. S. A. Brelvi being themselves candidates in the elections are not the right kind of persons to sit on the Committee.

It is necessary to answer this accusation in order to remove the misunderstanding which is likely to be created in the public mind. We have to state in this connection that both Sjt. Nariman and Sjt. Brelvi were candidates from Girgaum (D) Ward District Congress Committee from which there has not been a single complaint received by our office. Besides both these Commissioners were unanimously elected by the Council of the Bombay P.C.C. Sjts. Nariman and Brelvi, therefore, have no more interest in these election disputes than any disinterested Congressmen in this city. We hope this explanation will remove any misunderstanding that might have been caused.

Committee Meets At Congress House.

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:

The Election Disputes Committee met on Friday evening at the Congress House and considered various complaints coming from the voters in Parel (F) Ward District Congress Committee. The Committee will meet again to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House, Girgaum Back Road and resume consideration of the "F" Ward complaints.

Silver Chair For Mahatmaji

A high-backed beautifully ornamented silver chair and a silver foot-stool were presented to Mahatma Gandhi at Mani Bhuvan, Gandhiji's Bombay residence, by Shrimati Gangaben Maganlal Gopaldas Barfiwala. The chair is excellently decorated and is a model of India workmanship. The cost of the chair together that of the stool is about Rs. 2,000. Shrimati Gangaben has given munificent donations for the Congress cause from time to time.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

Charge Against 3 Bombay Papers.

Mr. V. M. Dalal charged the editors and publishers and the printers of the "Jame-Jamshed" and the "Bombay Samachar" with defamation for publishing a report of the judgment passed by the Presidency Magistrate, Seventh Court, in a case in which the complainant was the accused.

The complainant alleged that the said two papers had lowered him in the eyes of the public by publishing an incorrect report of the judgment delivered against him by Mr. Brown, Presidency Magistrate.

He expressed his willingness to withdraw the case against the "Jame-Jamshed" and the "Sanj Vartman" against which also he had complained, but Mr. Mohanlal Desai, counsel for the former paper submitted that he had instructions from his clients to proceed with the case, but the case against "Sanj Vartman" was withdrawn.

Mr. Chattrapati, counsel for the "Bombay Samachar" was prepared to consent to the withdrawal of the case against his clients on condition the complainant apologised to them for instituting a false case.

The Magistrate finally directed summonses to be issued.

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—
London, June 12.

Silver Ready	12 5/16
Higher	1/16
Silver Forward	12 5/16
Higher	1/16

Tone of market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, June 12.

Vaisak	41 13 0
Jeth	41 9 0

STOCKS AND SHARES.

—:o:—

RATHER QUIET SESSION

Ups And Downs In Alcocks.

Bombay, June 12.

Although there is nothing bearish in the general outlook of the mill industry, our share market is keeping dull with marked absence of buying. It is said as long as the political situation in this country does not assume any definite trend, there is no possibility for investmen, buying abnormal decline in the prices of commodities has curtailed circulation of money and credit is restricted. The decline in silver has shettered all hopes of marked improvement in economic conditions. The market opened better in sympathy with higher cotton quotations but in the absence of demand mill shares ruled quiet. Various rumours have resulted in ups and downs in Alcock shares. Bombay Burma shares ruled quiet but steady. Trams were quiet at Rs. 108/12.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, June 12.
Bombay Dyeing 666, 61, 62, 61.
Century 225, 26, 22, 23-2.
Colaba 98, 96.
Crescent N. 57.
Fazul 351, 47, 50, 49.
Indore 345, 43.
Madhowji N. 25.
Nagpur 323, 322
New Great 128-2, 26-14.
Pearl 217, 13, 15.
Simplex 55.
Swadeshi 271, 70.
Burma 391, 86, 88-2.
Hydro 103-12, 103-7.
Tram 109, 8.
Deff. 259, 60.
Ord. 19-8, 18-14.
Bundi 12-4.
Indian 147, 44.
Katni Ord. 150.
Alcock 215, 8, 10, 8.

MILLS
Bombay, June 11.

180 Ahm. Advance	272-8
50 Apollo	2-8
10 Bom: Cotton P.	4-1
500 Bom: Cotton	111-4
250 Bom. Dyeing	661-4
250 Bradbury P.	100
250 Bradbury	130
100 Central	322-8
500 Central India P:	446-14
100 Central India	323-8
100 Colaba	96-14
100 Coorla	147-8
100 Crescent	57-8
250 Currim	65
250 David	110
250 Dawn	500
200 Ed. Sassoon	45
10 E D Sassoon D	0-4-6
100 Elphinstone P.	22
100 Elphinstone	5
250 Fazulbhoy	349-6
100 Finlay	90
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	102-8
1000 Hindustan	1,425
100 Indore-Malwa	343-12
100 Jamshed Pref.	60
250 Jamshed	10
50 Kasturchand	7-2
100 Khatau	92-8
100 Kohinoor	125
250 Laxmi	325
100 Madhowji	25
250 Madras United	575
1000 Maneckji Petit	880
100 Meyer Sassoon	35
1000 Morarji	510
50 Mysore	95
200 New Great P.	130
200 New Great	126-14
100 New City	61-4
250 Pabani	118-12
250 Pearl	215
100 Phoenix	295-0
10 Premier	1-10
100 Shapurji	0-0
1000 Sholapur	1725
250 Simplex	55-0
100 Swan	88-12
100 Swadeshi	270
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	23
500 Vishnu P.	577-8
500 Vishnu	1337-8
1000 Western	740

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	67-8
50-25 Central	14-9
£10—5 Eastern	66-8
500 Imperial	1052-8
500-125 Imperial Contr.	253-12
100-50 India	80-0
5 Union	3-2-6

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	12-4
70 Gwalior	67-8
250 Indian	144-6
100 Katni 1st P.	101-4
100 Katni 2nd P.	105-8
40 Katni Df.	575
100 Katni	150
10 Punjab P.	8-8
10 Punjab	7
100 Sahabad	142-8

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	8
15 Jupiter	6-12
15 New India	15-8
200, 100 Oriental	1695
10 Vulcan	5-8

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	110-0
1000 Andhra Val. P:	276-4
1000 Andhra Val.	552-8
50 Bombay Tram P.	64-10
50 Bom. Tram	108-12
100 Tata Power P.	1075
100 Tata Hydro	103-7
100 Tata Hydro P.	102-12
1000 Tata Power	393-12

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	785
100 Amritsar Patti	110-0
100 Central Provin.	76
100 Dho: Barramati	89
100 Gujrat	45
90 Mandra Bhon.	60-0
500 Tapti Valley	562-8

MINING.

10 Central India	0-12
10 Shivrajpur	12-2
150 Tata Steel 1 P:	117-8
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	37-8
30 Tata Steel D	260
75 Tata Steel	18-14

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	206-12
250 Bom. Steam P.	200-10
250 Bom. Steam	173-12
50 Bom. Telephone	41-8
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-9-6
125 Bom. Burma Old	388-2
50 Bom. Burma New	140
100 Ind. Bleaching	133-12
15 Scindia	6-1
3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	59-11-6
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	99-13

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.
June 12.
Jalaputra, Triele, Rangoon.
Storviken Overham, Rangoon.
British Sovereign Smith, Abadan.
Capodimonti, Stagnero, Java.
Mantica, Hegnett, London.

DEPARTURES.
June 13.
Baron, Pentlone, Mc Gredie. Melbourne.
Wartenfels, Schinier, Karachi.
Cathey, Niveri, London.
Iyo Maru, Uzeno, Kobe.

LOADING.
June 12.
Steamer, Storviken for Rangoon
Steamer Jalputra for Calcutta.
Steamer British Sovereign for Abaden.
Steamer Rauenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Delhi for Hamburg.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.
S.S. Cathey:—The P. and O. S.N. Coy.'s English Mail steamer Cathey, will sail to-day from Blalard Pier Station at about 1 o.m for London with the Homeward Malls and a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Jalaputra:—The Scindia S.N. Co.y's steamer Jalaputra, arrived in harbour from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.

S.S. Storviken:—The Scindia S.N. Co.y's steamer Storviken, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein with a cargo of rice.

S.S. British Sovereign:—The B. S. S. and O. Co.y's steamer British Sovereign, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan with a cargo of fuel oil.

S.S. Copedimonte:—The M. Italiana steamer Capo-di-monte, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java with a cargo of sugar.

S.S. Baron Pentland:—The T. M. Co.y's steamer Baron Pentland, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Melbourne, with a general cargo.

S.S. Wartenfels:—The L. Edward Ltd., steamer Wartenfels, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Iyo Maru:—The N.Y.K. steamer Iyo Maru, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1931.

SWARAJ ALL ROUND.

The Indian States Peoples' Conference, which concluded its deliberations on Thursday, has adopted a number of very important resolutions. They may be conveniently considered under three heads: resolutions censuring the various abuses and shortcomings in the administration of the States generally or in particular States, those stating the immediate and ultimate demands of the people, and those about methods of getting those demands conceded. One of the resolutions under the first head "views with abhorrence the policy of repression that is being followed in many States and expressing sympathy with the victims thereof. The resolution is too vague to be very effective but the Conference has rightly authorised its Working Committee to receive specific complaints and representations and to take all necessary steps both to ventilate the grievances and to get them redressed. Other important resolutions of a condemnatory character are those which condemn the prevalence of semi-slavery in the shape of forced labour in several States and "the growing habit of several Princes to spend a considerable period of their time in European countries, which results in great waste of money and in all the evils of absentee rulership." Those States which tolerate or encourage forced labour deserve to be thoroughly exposed before the bar of world opinion. And in other ways too, not excluding a flat refusal to offer such labour even to a Prince himself, it is upto the people to the State to put a speedy end to this relic of slavery. One redeeming feature of the Princes' prolonged stay abroad is the permissible inference that the States can do without the Princes.

As regards the resolutions formulating the people's demands, the most important one is that which "demands that responsible Government be introduced in all large single States that are able to bear the burden thereof, and that smaller contiguous States should be grouped for purposes of responsible Government such as Kathiawar States, Southern Maratha States, Punjab States and the like." The same resolution demands certain specific reforms immediately, such as: the introduction of representative institutions for the purpose of local self-governments, legislation, taxation and general control of administration and, in particular, the power of the Legislature to vote the Budget and fix the Privy Purse. In short, the insistence is on full responsible Government to be progressively established as fast as is possible. The Conference also declares that the Princes cannot adequately represent the people's interests at the Round Table Conference and demands the people's direct representation at the Conference. All the demands urged by the Conference err, if they do, on the side of moderation and our only anxiety is that the conference should forge strong enough sanctions behind its demands, so as to make the latter irresistible.

The Conference does not seem to have given adequate attention to the all-important question of getting the demands conceded by the authorities. It is significant, indeed, that it has formulated its new creed as "the attainment for the people of the States of full responsible and democratic Government by all peaceful and legitimate means." But those means have not so far been fully stated. The Conference has no doubt resolved to begin with an intensive publicity propaganda. And a fearless uncompromising publicity propaganda in all the nooks and corners of the States should go a long way in building up public opinion which the haughtiest Prince cannot afford to flout. But for speedy results something more than publicity is needed, as the history of the Indian National Congress shows. It is probable that the Conference has left the methods of agitation to its Working Committee. For ourselves, we cannot imagine a better programme than the scheme of village organisation recommended by Mahatma Gandhi for adoption in Gujerat. In this connection the States people should now bear in mind that everything that weakness alien domination of India helps the cause of the people of India as a whole. For this and other obvious reasons, we trust the Conference will strive to work always in perfect unison with the Indian National Congress.

SIR BHUPEN'S OPPORTUNITY

Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra leaves these shores this morning. He will succeed Sir Atul Chatterji as the High Commissioner for India. Sir Atul's regime at the India House has been considered, Sir Bhupen knows, not altogether happy even by those in India who nursed the hope that he would use his responsible position, high office and influence to push the claims of Indian art, Indian artists and Indian artcraftsmen. Sir Atul's friends would maintain that we, in India, are mistaken about his achievements abroad. We are told that Sir Atul has "gone out of his way" to help Indian art and Indian artists. We wish his friends could give more than the bare statements. We wish they could substantiate their friendly belief. We have frequently given the precise reasons why we cannot agree with the favourable verdict his friends would like to pronounce.

However, the mistakes of Sir Atul—we are using the mildest phrase—need not be the mistakes of Sir Bhupen. They need not be, at any rate, the guiding lights of Sir Bhupen's direction at India House. If the mistakes of Sir Atul are to constitute the policy of Sir Bhupen the phenomenon would be no less than a deplorable catastrophe. For, Sir Bhupen has not the excuse. Sir Atul has. He cannot claim freedom from the fact that he has been mainly responsible for postponing the scheme for the encouragement of Indian art which the Government of India approved in a note and, subsequently, shelved in preference to the scheme proposed by Sir Atul and his London "friends" and "experts". He knows, or ought to know, the decided opinion and the determine feeling aroused in India by the irresponsible behaviour of the "friends" from London. India is determined to win its freedom and its future in art from the obstructive tactics and interference from busybodies abroad. Sir Bhupen knows the determination. If he cannot value it he cannot value the respect and esteem of his countrymen. Will Sir Bhupen understand the responsibilities of his mission? Or, will he miss the opportunity?

Trifles

—:o:—

Authorities in Ceylon have invented a system of coloured cards to record votes. I hope that the election will not prove to be a Black and White affair!

* * * * * *

Delhi Municipality has entered into a contract to get all monkeys deported from municipal limits within ten years. But there is no truth in the rumour that a member of the Council of State has tabled an adjournment motion against the action of the Municipal authorities from the sentiments both of the Biological Past and the Physiological Future.

* * * * * *

"Will the Englishmen in India now pluck up courage and make common cause with the Liberals?" is the challenge of Mr. R. K. R. Cama to the leaders of the "goodwill" movement. One need not pluck up anything, much less courage to enter Alice Building and pass periodical resolutions "nem con" according to weather conditions. Having once walked into "Mani Bhavan" I do not think that Mr. M. I. David will perform "Hijarat" to oblige our Liberal friends.

* * * * * *

Mr. Churchill's speeches on India have been issued in a book form for the first time.

It looks as if "Winnie" has literally translated himself from a "talkie" to "bookie."

* * * * * *

"Scrutator" jubilantly talks of Gandhiji twisting people round his little finger.

If flattery leads to imitation, I fear Mr. F. W. Wilson will take to takli.

* * * * * *

Sir Ernest Hotson, I understand, has offered a prize for the best model of an aerodrome and the "Times of India" suggests an aerodrome on Boribunder terrace. Though a belated suggestion, it is bound to meet with the support of His Excellency.

It will in future afford opportunity for aerial survey of Satyagrahi forces before issuing off-hand decrees from the Boribunder Terrace.

* * * * * *

Apropos of the Cawnpore Inquiry Report, the Calcutta "Statesman" is highly pleased with Sir Malcolm Hailey's very chivalrous plea of "guilty" as regards the mildness of the fight against Civil Disobedience. And "by this frank admission it (the U. P. Government) brings itself into line with the sober public opinion of the country."

* * * * * *

This certificate of sobriety must vindicate men like Messrs. Ghaznavi, W. Amir Ali and the Chorus Girl. There was a persistent impression abroad that they had had a drop too much of—patriotism.

* * * * * *

"Military bands, loud speakers, sporting contests, including wrestling and display of fire works are some of the features of the mela." I was irresistibly thrilled and I have almost decided to chuck trifling in Bombay and go to———but I must explain it.

* * * * * *

So let me, or rather let the Poona correspondent of the "Evening News" explain:—"A great recruiting mela to revive the old Maharatta interest in the Indian Army is now in progress at Sirur, 42 miles from Poona in the heart of the country which rings to this day with stories of the exploits of Shivaji."

* * * * * *

Who, I ask you, would not be carried away by the gusto, enthusiasm and passion of the lively description? I was as I say. And I ain't now, as I imply.

For, on second thoughts, I find that:—

"The stirring call of the Army to the Brave Mahrattas
Recruitment mela at Sirur."

is not without its humour.

And, then, I don't like too loud a reference to Shivaji.

INDIA AND HER MERCANTILE MARINE

—:o:—

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR HER YOUTH

(BY CADET U. SHANKER RAO OF THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.)

There appears to be unfortunately among Indians a low idea of the sea as a profession. A popular belief ashore is that sailors have a wif at every Port. There is very little to justify this accusation for just as there is no rose without a thorn, so in like manner there appears to be no profession which can be said to be free from vice or temptations. Perhaps the cause for the indulgence in vice on the part of the sailor may be ascribed to the fact that after a prolonged confinement to the ship during a voyage there is always a natural tendency to utilise pleasantly every moment of freedom and liberty which he gets in a limited time while he is ashore. Hence any boisterous or carefree behaviour of seamen, though this is not expected of them, need not necessarily produce a poor impression of the sea as a profession, nor does it correctly represent the general character and reputation of the sailors as a class, because there are always honourable exception As science and education progress and better type of vessels come out, with ample facilities and opportunities for recreation on board the ship in the way of music, reading, games, etc. and with a better class of boys joining the ships as officers, as the Training Ship "Dufferin" has been able to attract, the odium that now attaches to the sailor's profession in India will soon disappear.

AN ANCIENT OCCUPATION

India possesses wonderful traditions of the sea and the inhabitants of the coast have long since found it a fruitful occupation of "an assured income and comparative comfort". Therefore, there is no reason why this ancient occupation which attracted the attention of the primitive fishermen should not be taken up again by educated men of good social standing. Modern science and invention can give a better impetus and develop this decayed profession into a more matured state. Perhaps, it is the insular tendency of the people which dissuades them from the choice of this profession. But remembering the heavy toll of unemployment in the country, the ledger and the office chair can no longer be the aspirations of modern youth. Something new has to be chosen; an education suited for a more sturdier life; an occupation providing a virgin field to the enthusiastic and the energetic. It is only thus that India can progress in industrial and commercial feeds and regain her former glory.

ABUNDANT MATERIAL

To-day the coasts of India are scattered with innumerable men in air fishing villages who have the "blood" of the sea, to whom the very movement of the ship is a thrill and joy; while the muffled roar o the ocean is the clarion call. It is only such men that will build and keep a Mercantile Marine in the near future. There is histor in those tiny, snow-white sails that creep off the coasts; there i tradition in the crude craft which may be noticed venturing on the stormy waters for a haul of fish; there is the indefatigable courag and ingenuity displayed in the short, brown-skinned helmsma steering the primitive craft. I organised efforts are made t promote the development of th fisher men class these men wil orm a glorious line of navigators and mariners that will mar n outstanding feature in th istory of the Indian Mercanti Marine. Although the impet has been given by the I. M. M. T. S. "Dufferin", this alone will no suffice for the building of a nation's Navy and her Marine The fisher class and their ilk cannot afford these costly establishments. And they require encouragement. Illiteracy and appalling poverty among them are the insuperable obstacles in their way. But surely, the former can be overcome by primary education and publishing text-books on nautical subjects in the vernacular, while the latter can be avoided by State scholarships. Many of these men cannot be literally called illiterate, for they are proficient enough to read and write in their own tongue.

SOLVENT OF CASTE PREJUDICE

It is doubtful how many have reflected upon the sea as one of the media for solving India's problems of untouchability and caste-system. The seaman's life undoubtedly offers excellent opportunities to create a cosmopolitan atmosphere. The work on board a ship requires the unanimous and whole-hearted support of both the officers and the crew. Therefore, there is a natural tendency to co-operate in all matters on board a ship which throws into oblivion all feelings of caste and religion. Any lack of unity on the part of the offi-

(Continued on page 9.)

ALONG LABURNUM ROAD.

—:o:—

IMPRESSIONIST VIEW OF A STREET SCEEN.

(BY "C. J.")

One recalls the impression of the Laburnum Road of other days—and it was many years back—when the young laburnum trees put forth their myriad blossoms of pale yellow about this time and one almost forgave the brand-new road its suburbanity and its snobbishness.

FLATS TO LET.

The little, young trees have since been dead and a kind of desolation haunts the place. The newrichness promoted out of shabby gentility would seem to be settling into its original state: it is getting a little soiled while the tarred road lost its glossiness and the oil paint of the make-believe 'villas' (which really are hired out flats) wore out and accrued black dust .Laburnum Road is pseudo-cosmopolitan, snobbish with the snobbishness of the so-called middle-class element of the 'nouveau riche,' in fact, 'declasse.' The mercury of its social status glides up and down in reaction to the humours of Bombay's bazaars and professional market. Many of its villas hang the intriguing but invisible sign 'Flats to Let': it is really going bad. bad.

A MIRACLE HAPPENS.

The day broke out with depression hanging in the air. The sky seemed dull charged with grey masses of cirra, the wind broke loose with a drizzle of rain-drops. Laburnum Road appeared to be indifferent with its motor-bus respectability. It is ashamed of emotion even if it ever cherished the merest suspicion of it. Suddenly, noise filled the road and presented the aspect of the proletarian. commercial Bhuleshwar. A wave of humanity broke into it over its pavements right upto the bungalow barricades. Snatches of the cheaper 'prabhat feri' songs were echoed and reechoed: street crowds surged into the road. The sanctity of this temple of silence which the yellow-pugried authority guards fled before the charge. The Bombay crowd was cheering its Mahatma. The 'prabhat feris' looked lack-lustre: they had lost in something that made all the difference in the dear old days—it was quite a tame affair this time and naturally too.

THE SCENE.

The air cleared out of its depression and early light filtered into Laburnum Road. "Mani Bhuwan" stood at the end of the road with its suggestion of vacuity and bareness. One had only to step into it to be swallowed up by dust-covered unfurnished, empty rooms: they seemed to be monotonous. full of melancholia one hardly knows why. A motley crowd stood in the street while motor cars dashed in a curve laden with Khaddar-clad patriots and patriotesses. The heroes of newspaper-picture publicity stood in the flash, before one's eyes, straining credulity. The rabble-excitement crowded about the car. The fabulous personage, familiar to the newspaper reading eye, stepped out, the crowd cheered. The entrances were barricaded and guarded by the Seva Dal Volunteers. A slim, sallow-faced young woman stood at the entrance of the house—a Seva Dal Volunteeress in mufti.

CHAWLS AND CHOCOLATES.

The crowd stood patiently in the street waiting to catch a glimpse of the Mahatma. One could see amongst the devout a bevy of women who scurried out of God knows what hole of a chawl or slum to honour themselves with the great man's 'darshan.' They waited near the barricade with their eyes turned above expecting the Presence to flit into the balcony. Nobody seemed to be conscious of their presence: both the volunteers and volunteeress seemed to be oblivious of the poor chawl-denizens who learn patience from life and suffer without protest. A motor-car dashed past while they were still keeping vigil and half a dozen Khadi clad 'behens' stepped out. To one's surprise, they walked straight into the house. Their wealth obviously was their passport. "Poor Mahatma," I said, "the weak always go to the wall." "Dear Mahatmaji," I imagined one of his 'behens' addressing, "may I not allow my husband to have chocolates?....."

NOTES OF THE DAY

Congress And Boycott.

The Congress Working Committee has dispersed without giving the question of boycott of foreign cloth the full attention it deserved. It did well, however, to condemn the action of those Congress Committees which, despite clear instructions from the Working Committee to the contrary, permitted the sale of the existing stock of foreign cloth. The supervision of the boycott and the boycott itself would be more effective if the Working Committee could appoint one of its members or a small committee to look after the boycott propaganda ceaselessly without any distractions.

Tory Anxiety.

A glimpse is afforded into the motive which impelled Mr. Baldwin recently to engage in correspondence with Mr. MacDonald on the question of widening the orbit of delegation from the British side at the next Round Table Conference, in the bitter comment which the "Saturday Review" pours out in mail week regarding the Tory attitude about India. It is comment of this type which Mr. Baldwin hoped to stop by his gesture of firmness. The "Saturday Review" is afraid that "a resumed conference might devote a great deal of time to debating fresh questions tentatively settled, and the advance made in the first session might be lost in the second." And it is very angry with the Tory delegation at the first conference. It remarks: "The difficulty is that we gave every thing we could to the Liberals in January; now that Congress is going to join in, it will want some further concession which can be represented as a triumph for India." The Congress wants justice for India and will have nothing less. It is as well that the Tories who want to back out even from the attitude of "generosity" as they understand it, should clearly grasp this essential fact.

A "Grave Crisis."

"A grave political crisis may be created next week when the Liberal amendment to the Government's land tax proposal will be moved in Parliament." The crisis, if forced, will be grave. But the tragedy of it lies as much in the gravity of the crisis as in the ridiculousness of the cause. Mr. Lloyd George may, perhaps, be right in suggesting that the Government "would only be surrendering a small revenue of not more than two or three million sterling, and it would only be two or three years hence," and that, therefore, the Welsh Wizard "was unable to believe that the Government would be "quitters' for so inadequate a reason."

—And Liberal Responsibility.

But Mr. Lloyd George's criticism of the Labour Party applies with much greater force to himself. Why is he forcing the MacDonald Government to "quit" for so inadequate a reason? He knows what the "quitting" implies. For nothing is more true than the "Daily Herald's" assertion that "Liberals by causing the downfall of Government will assume the responsibility for the destruction of the land-tax, the Round Table Conference, Disarmament and Electoral Reform." It is clear that the Liberals are prepared to sacrifice every major issue for a comparatively minor one. But we gravely doubt if Mr. MacDonald will fail to wriggle out of the difficulty. Meanwhile, so far as India is concerned, there is no reason for this country to await the final outcome of a domestic quarrel save in detached equanimity. The freedom of the country is not dependent on Round Table Conferences and "sympathetic" British Government but mainly and ultimately on her own internal strength.

One More Victim.

We deeply regret the death of Panalal Maganlal as the result of a stab wound he had received on Tuesday night after the Congress meeting at Dongri. He is the second victim of the Dongri hooligans, set up apparently by a gang of irresponsible fanatics. It is the duty of all the leaders who may have any influence in the locality in question to exert that influence in the interest of peace and a decent human life. At the Coroner's inquest held on the deceased the latter's brother stated that the police were about a hundred yards from the scene of the outrage. A young Pathan volunteer was murdered at Dongri when the meeting was held there in April. The assailant has not yet been traced. The perpetrators of the latest outrage must be brought to book.

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"Government Frightened Of Responsibility".

—:o:— LLOYD GEORGE.

BECAUSE THEY WILL BE "QUITTERS" ON "SO INADEQUATE A REASON"

Willl Labour Ship Founder On Land-Tax Rock Next Week?

LONDON, June 11.

"Grave political crisis may be created, next week, when the Liberal amendment to the Government's land tax proposal will be moved in Parliament," said Mr. Lloyd George, the Liberal Leader, in a speech at Edinburgh to-day. Mr. Lloyd George said he had been told that if the Liberal Party persisted in the amendment, Government would resign. If they did that, it was on their responsibility. If Government, on the other hand, accepted the amendment in substance, they would only be surrending a small revenue of not more than two or three millions sterling, and it would only be two or three years hence. He was unable to believe that Government would be "quitters" for so inadequate a reason. The only reason for their doing so would be that they were getting frightened of responsibility and were glyad to be relieved of it.—Reuter.

INCLUDE POPULAR DEMAND IN NEW CONSTITUTION

States' People's Delegation To England.

The following are further resolutions which were passed by the Indian States' People's Conference at its Wednesday's session:—

Prof. Abhyanker moved:—

INCLUSION OF POPULAR DEMANDS IN NEW CONSTITUTION

(a) This Conference appeals to all members of the R. T. C. in general and Mahatma Gandhi, the sole representative of the Indian National Congress, in particular, to take care of the interests of the people of the States as distinguished from those of Princes and request them to lay emphasis on the following essential points:—

(1) The Federal Government shall embrace within its ambit all subjects that are really of All-India concern, and that require uniformity of regulation. The Conference while generally asking for a large extension of the range of federal power, wishes to specify among others, Civil and Criminal Law, Labour Legislation Audit Franchise, as subjects which it is necessary to place on the Federal List in order to make the Federal Government sufficiently strong; (2) Administration of all Federal subjects should be generally be under the iontrol or the Federal Structu mfrmerluywm Federal Executive; (3) No State joining the Federation should be allowed, as is proposed in certain quarters to withdraw any subject from the scope of the Federal Government, so that subjects placed on the Fdeeral list shall be federal for all the States without exception; (4) The residuary powers shall vest in th Federal Government; (5) That all powers of Paramountcy now exercised by the Government of India over the States shall, under the new constitution be vested in the Federal Government, and not in the Viceroy and an irresponsible Political Department.

(b) Without prejudice to the above, this Conference puts forward the following as the minimum demands of the people of the States, without fulfilment of which all or any of the decisions arrived at the R. T. C. will be unacceptable to them:—

(1) Federal citizenship and fundamental rights for the people of the States to be embodied in the new constitution; (2) Federal judicial machinery to be provided in the constitution to protect the fundamental rights of the people of the Sates; (3) Direct representation of the people of States in Central Legislatures by the same system of election and power of voting as may prevail at the time for the people of British India; (4) The judiciary in the Indian States should be linked with the Federal Supreme Court.

(c) This Conference declares its full confidence in Mahatma Gandhi and entrusts to his special care the minimum demands of the people or the States as enunciated in clause (b) of this resolution and requests him to insist on these minimum demands.

The following resolutions were moved from the Chair and passed:—

REPRESENTATION OF PRINCES ON FEDERAL EXECUTIVE.

This Conference is emphatically of opinion that the Princes or their nominees should not be permitted to occupy seats on the Federal Executive unless the Princes consent to hand over the administration of federal subjects to the Federal Executive and unless they consent to the Representation of their people by means of election on the Federal Legislatures.

DELEGATION TO ENGLAND.

This Conference considers it necessary that the views of this Conference about the proposed new constitution for the country, as also about the conditions prevailing in the States, should be made known to the Government and the public of Great Britain and other powers and organisations on the continent in general, and participants of the second R. T. C. to be held in London in particular.

This Conference therefore resolves to send a delegation of this Conference for the above purpose to Great Britain and to Europe, and authorises the Working Committee of the Conference to select the members, collect funds for the purpose and adopt all measures and make all necessary arrangements in that behalf.

COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY INTO CONDITIONS IS STATES.

This Conference considers it necessary that facts and figures concerning the conditions obtaining in some select Indian States should be colected, compiled and published for the benfiet of the public; the Conference, therefore, empowers the Executive Committee to appoint a Committee for the purpose, and make all arrangements for the early completion of the work.

ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

The Government of India be requested to ask all the Indian States to publish their annual administration Reports and to issue itself an annual publication relating to the moral and material progress of Indian States on the same lines as is done with regard to British India, and make the same available to the public.

FOREIGNERS' ACT.

(a) This Conference condemns the abuse of the Foreigners' Act, made by the British-India Government, to harass the workers in the Indian States, who had taken part in the last National Struggle, and asks for an immediate amendment of the Act, so as to exclude Indian States' people from the operation of the Act as foreigners, particularly in view of the fact that the Indian Sates are to be brought into Constitutional Union with British India, under the new Federal Scheme.

(b) This Conference condemns the policy of the Chief of Mirat, as he has passed a Foreigners' Act in his own State, prohibiting people from outside the States, tertory from entering the State on penalty of being arrested and prosecuted.

ALL INDIA OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The Second Session of the All-India Ophthalmological Society will be held at Bangalore on the 20th, 21st and 22nd July.

Ophthalmic Surgeons who want to attend the Conference will apply to the Hon. Secretary, Dr. C N. Shroff, D.O., M.S. (London), Dina Building, Opposite Marine Lines Station, Queens Road, Bombay.

VICTIM OF DONGRI OUTRAGE.

Pannalal Maganlal (23) who died in hospital as a result of stabbing at Dongri.

THE SALARIED EMPLOYEES' CONFERENCE.

Mr. M. Varan writes:

The actual sessions of the above Conference commence from to-day, and is expected to continue on the succeeding two days also according to the published programme.

The realization of the importance of collective action has come on the salaried servants none too soon, nor is it inopportune now—nay, it is just in time. All around us we see every day the phenomena, not strange to the observant but an eye-opener to the habitually blind—of associations growing up for collective realization of common objects. The good old saying "Union is strength" is only being re-proved. Every great object requires the collective support of all to bring it to fruition. Is it not essential then for the Salaried Employees to organize themselves with a view to success in the perennial struggle for existence?

THE FOUR CLASSES.

Modern society is divided into four main categories, i.e., Capitalists, Land-owners, salaried employees and labourers. The historic causes of this division do not concern us now—its effect and present position do so. The interests of all the above four artificial classes are essentially, or ought to be, the same—but in practice they clash. The clash will only be on the surface and of brief duration, except if timely steps be not taken to bring about a rapprochment. This necessary action could only be taken by sanctions at the back of which lie the collective will.

Capitalists and Landowners are, under modern economy, unassailably strong. Through unfettered and monopolistic control over all the necessities of life and means of production, they have obtained a strangle-hold on the every-day life of the world, for good or for ill. In addition to this, they have got a number of organizations, e.g. Chambers of Commerce, representation on Municipal, Provincial and Central Governments etc. The last social division i.e. labourers, whose interests are not essentialy different from that of the salaried employees, have of late opened their eyes in India. They have now a number of Unions to safeguard their interests. They are still nascent and susceptible to err, but the will to rightly serve, and to achieve success, is there and their future also is therefore assured.

THEIR GRIEVANCES.

What about the Salaried Employees? Are they strong? Have they succeeded in evolving any artificial source of strength? Are they at least conscious of their helplessness and the fact of their being exploited? And, if they are, are they not prepared to do what is possible to effect a change in the existing state of affairs, in their own interests and for their own strength and betterment? Yes. Unless the lethargy of ages, the torpor of enforced economic slavery, the pessimism born of long suffering, has made their innate virility and love of existence one immobile mass of inertia, it is as certain and inevitable as day follows night, that they will rouse themselves into action, throw off the demoralizing vision of a false adverse fate, and gird up their loins to a grim assertion of their natural rights so far withheld from them partly by might, casuistry and chicanery and partly due to their own unreasoning apathy. Let me enumerate a few specific grievances that need immediate attention. Security of Tenure; Minimum, guaranteed and graduated scales of pay; Leave; Old Age provision and Hours of attendance. These six appear to be the most important and pressing aspects of salaried service which are at present abused to the detriment of the employees and hence require instant alleviation.

PORT OKHA.

—:o:—

The Port Officer, Okha Port, wires under date to-day:—

The S.S. "Seinfels" (Line: Hansa, Agents.—Messrs. Lionel Edwards Limited, Bombay) arrived Port Okha on 10th instant with 1250 tons of cargo and left on 12th instant for Jamnagar with the same bottom cargo.—A.P.

JAMNAGAR PORTS.

False News About Their Sale To Government.

(From A Correspondent),

JAMNAGAR, June 12.

The canard that the Maharaja Jamsaheb has sold the Jamnagar State ports to the Government, published in the "Hindustan and Prajamitra" of June 10, is absolutely false and unfounded.

INDIAN CRICKET TEAM FOR ENGLAND.

Tour Fixtures.

The following matches are being arranged:—

Test match at Lords commencing 25th June. Matches against the following counties:—

Glamorgan; Hampshire; Essex, Sussex; Northamptonshire; Lancashire; Worcester; Staffordshire; Nottingham; Yorkshire; Durham; Warwickshire; Gloucester; Somersat; Surrey; Derbyshire; Leicester; Kent and Middlesex.

Other Matches will include the Minor Counties, the M.C.C., Oxford University, Cambridge University, Scotland and also Matches at the Folkstone Festival and the Scarborough Festival. The first Match will commence on Saturday the 14th May and the last Match will be played about the 10th September. Passages have already been reserved for the Team on the P. and O. Strathnaver leaving Bombay on the 9th April.

The Board of Control have constituted a Committee in England to look after the Team under the Chairmanship of Sir Leslie Wilson. General Sir Charles Harington is the Vice-Chairman of this Committee and Col. K. M. Mistri, Mr. H. S. Malik and Major E. W. C. Ricketts are Mambers. Major Ricketts will be the Manager of the Team. The Selection Committee consisting of Mr. H. D. Kanga, Mr. A. L. Hesle and Mr. Asran-ul-Haq are already busy collating information in India and the final selection of the Team will take place ent in England is also being carein February next. Indian tarfully watched this season.

KALE'S BID FOR PRESIDENCY.

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, June 11.

Mr. Y.M. Kale, Deputy leader of the Berar Nationalist Party is standing for election to the presidentship of the C. P. Legislative Council.

Mr. Kale's party consists of 12 members, but one cannot say what support he will get from nominated and independent members. The plans of the Democratic Party which is in a majority are not yet definitely known.

RETRENCHMENT IN U. P.

10 Per Cent Reduction In Salaries.

SEVERE ECONOMIES EVERYWHERE.

NAINI TAL, June 12.

The revenue remissions recently announced by the Government of the United Provinces entailed a loss of 68 lakhs to the Provincial Exchequer. Further remissions are believed to be in contemplation and it is estimated that the total loss on this account alone will exceed one crore.

Receipts under Excise Stamp and Registration are also far below expectation and Government are engaged in exploring all possible avenues of economy. A meeting of Government has been fixed for Monday next when it is understood various retrenchment schemes will be discussed.

30 LAKHS SAVED.

Minor economies already effected are estimated to reduce Provincial expenditure by nearly 30 lakhs. The recent change in travelling allowance rules alone meant a saving of over 3 lakhs. Most drastic measure of economy including a cut in salaries and abolition of certain posts are believed to be in contemplation.

Ten per cent reduction in the salaries of all Government servants in the United Provinces will mean a saving of about 50 lakhs. As a measure of economy, the post of the Deputy Secretary, Industries and Agriculture, rendered vacant by the promotion of Dr. S.S. Nehru to the Secretaryship in place of Mr. V.N. Mehta posted as Commissioner of Allahabad will not be filled at present.—A.P.

—:o:—

PICKETING TELLS!

Navsari Cloth Shops Close Their Doors Indefinitely.

SURAT, June 11.

Cloth merchants of Navsari (Baroda State), have declared their intention of closing their shops for an indefinite period as a protest against the vigorous picketing of foreign cloth organised there for some time past.

They have also approached the Suba or Collector of Navsari seeking for Covernment assistance.—A.P.

Cuttack.—Information has been received here that while Maharani of Mayurbhanj was proceeding along Rupsa Road in a Rolls-Royce car, another State car collided with hers. The Maharani and her companions received slight injuries, while the drivers of the two cars which were completely smashed were seriously injured.—A.P.

HOURS OF WORK, GRADES OF SALARY.

—:o:—

WHAT BANK EMPLOYEES SHOULD GET

(BY E. V. S. MANIAM.)

The two important topics of which every Bank Employee will have something or other to complain, are hours of work and grades of salary. Nominally, the working-hours are from 10-30 a m. to 6 p.m. but in practice we have to go early and come late. At least in ordinary commercial offices they can have an hour as recess time in the noon for tiffin But to many Bank clerks this is denied. For example, take the case of ledger-keepers. From 11 till one there will be cheques presented for payment. Then they have the first clearing. They cannot leave their places till 2-15 p.m. Then they will have to snatch a hasty meal or tiffin for they will have to be back again in their respective places because a client might want to cash a cheque or want to know his balance or have his pass-book. If a ledger-keeper is not found in his place, straighway he is reported to the management and upon his head descends all the fury that a superior officer is entitled by law ahd usage to ventilate upon the subordinate staff. If he gets any leisure at all he will have to write pass books and bring them up to date. Thus from morn till noon his life is one long toil of writing.

Then there are the "supplementary writers". They have to enter the debits and credits and when the work is heavy they will have to sit up till 7 and 8 p.m. This work is generally assigned to newcomers and the first flush of enthusiasm on getting a job dies down after a few days of back breaking work. In the morning they have to come early for the "calling", to check those things which they have written the previous night. The stipulated time is not at all applicable to them. They must finish their work and should keep nothing pending. It is for the sake of such clerks that the duration of work per day should be fixed by statute. The organisers of the Unity Conference held recently in Bombay have recommended 6 hours work a day. We must endorse it, we must welcome it with open hands. But how are we to put this into practice? It is for the employees of different Banks to think over.

GRADES OF SALARY.

The remuneration of clerks working in Banks is very poor. What is it due to? The law of demand and supply operates ruthlessly in all walks of life. Our schools and colleges turn out graduates and undergraduates by the score and these are fit for nothing except for clerical work. Since the supply is far in excess of the demand naturally wages go down. Persons are forced to accept low salaries or else remain without a job. In banking houses clerks are started on Rs. 35 or 40 and in case they are graduates they are started on Rs. 50/- (of course this does not apply to persons who come with recommendation from one of the Directors for they are given the officer's grade although their qualifications may be a big zero). There is no scale for salary, no grade for increment and promotion, no stipulated hours of work, no leave agreements etc. We give below the scale of salary which we suggest the employees working in different capacities in Banks should receive per month.

	Rs.
Supplementary Writers	60
Typist & Filing clerks	75
Shorthand Typists	125
Account Clerks (Junior)	100
Account Clerks (Senior) with accountancy and Banking qualification	150
General Clerks (Junior)	80
General Clerks with ability to handle correspondence & accounts	150
Cashier (Junior)	150
Cashier (Senior)	200
Hamals	40
Chokras	30

with annual increments of 15 per cent to those who receive less than Rs. 100/- and of 10 per cent to those who receive more than Rs. 100. There must be one month's privilege leave and 15 day's sick leave after completing 11 months service. There must also be an insurance scheme against unemployment, sickness, invalidity etc., at the cost of the employer. Also pension and provident fund for old age.

We are sure that our employers will not accede to any of these things because they can get cheap hands and because they want to show greater profits in the balance sheet. The only way to bring round our employers is by organising ourselves. Only when we have got enough of strength at our back can we have all these things enforced on our employers.

"MEN WHO ARE WORKED LIKE BEASTS REQUIRE LIQUOR."

No Prohibition Without Khaddar.

MAHATMA OPENS MITHUBEN'S WEAVING SCHOOL.

MAROLI, June 12.

Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel halted at Maroli station (Baroda State) this morning for a few hours to lay the foundation stone of the building for the Kasturbai Weaving School started by Miss Mithuben Petit. A large crowd assembled at the station to greet the distinguished visitors.

PRAISE OF MITHUBEN.

Gandhiji walked from the station to the weaving school where addressing a largely attended public meeting he said that if he had been told ten years ago that Miss Mithuben Petit who belonged to a celebrated Parsi family of Bombay and who changed her foreign costume several times a day and drank foreign liquor on holidays, would roam day and night in villages, bare-footed and dressed in coarse khaddar, regardless of heat or cold, and work among poor people and teach their children spinning weaving and other industries, he (Gandhi) would not have believed it, although even then he appreciated the work of the Parsees.

PROHIBITION NOT WITHOUT KHADDAR.

When the prohibition campaign was launched, he felt that prohibition alone would not succeed without the propagation of khaddar. Closing of liquor shops would not be very effective if drunkards did not give up the habit of drink. They would prepare illicit liquor and there would be illicit sale of liquor as at present every house of it drunkards would not give up drink till they were taught some industry.

MEN WHO WERE WORKED LIKE BEASTS.

Workers in big factories required something to relieve them of fatigue. The speaker who had never touched liquor had affectionately given liquor to the exhausted. In South Africa once they had to walk 40 miles in a day. Though a good walker, he even then, was totally exhausted. The Kolis who were with him demanded liquor and Gandhiji brought liquor from a canteen keeper and gave it to them. Men who were made to work like beasts would require liquor but those working in the peaceful atmosphere of their homes would easily give up drink. If rural industries like spinning, weaving, dairying, shoe-making etc. were revived, the rural areas would become richer. They did not want to be rich like the millionaires of the Bombay Stock Exchange, but they should get rid of their debts and they should deposit their savings then with the local bankers.

Mahatma Gandhi is leaving for Borsad to-night.—A. P.

DISCHARGED POLICE PATEL REAPPOINTED.

Khan Bahadur Ismail Desai's Work.

—:o:—

BARDOLI, June 12.

The District Deputy Collector accompanied by Deputy Police Superintendent Khan Bahadur Ismail Desai and Mamlatdar of Bardoli proceeded last evening to village Akoti and suspnded the re-instated police patel Nathu Nana for not taking cognizance of an offence of throwing stones by 13 villagers at the house of discharged police patel, Govan Rama.

It is stated that when the wife of Govan Rama went to lodge a complaint, Nathu Nana went away and sprinkled water over her considering her an untouchable. It will be remembered that Govan Rama who accepted Police pateiship of the village in place of Nathu Nana who resigned in pursuance of the Civil Disobedience movement was boycotted by the village and a few days ago stones were alleged to have been thrown at his house. Govan Rama has been re-appointed as Police Patel in place of Nathu Nana who has been suspended.—A.P.

NATIONALIST MUSLIM PARTY IN SIND.

Propaganda For Joint Electorates.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, June 8.

A meeting of the Sind Mahomedans was held yesterday at Hyderabad Sind in the Office of Mr. Abdul Jabar well-known legal practitioner, with a view to form a Sind Nationalist Mahomedan party. The meeting was attended by representatives from all the District, and prominent among those present were Moulana Mohamed Sadiq, Moulana Mahomed Sidiq, Moulana Mohamed Suleiman, Hafiz Shariff Husseini, Hafiz Nasir Ahmed, Mr. Fazal Al-Karim Comrade Mubarkali, Moulvi Din Mohamed Wafair, Hakim Fatth Mahomed, Rais Ali Mohamed Mari and Comrade Usman Hamid. After a few preliminaries, the meeting resolved that a Sind Provincial Nationalist Mohamedan party be formed with branches all over Sind.

The following office-bearers with a small executive committee were appointed to carry on the work:—

President:—Mr. Abdul Jabar (Hyderabad.)

Vice-Presidents:—Moulana Mohamed Sidiq (Karachi), and Mr Pir Alahi, B.A., LL.B., (Larkana).

Secretaries:—Rais Ali Mahomed Khan Mari, and Rais Hafiz Shariff Husseini.

Treasurer:—Moulana Mahomed Sadiq.

Important among the resolutions passed were those affirming the belief that Mahomedan interests would be served best if joint electorates were agreed upon; Sind Separation, Boycott of Italian goods, because of the evil-treatment meted out to Mahomedans in (Napels) Tripoly.

A committee was also formed to tour about the whole of Sind and spread the doctrine of joint electorates everywhere.

Madras.—Damage estimated at Rs. 10,000 has been caused by a big fire which broke out at the Madras Pencil Factory at Washermanpet on Tuesday night. A large stock of pencil has been destroyed but plant has not been affected.—A.P.

INDIA AND HER MERCANTILE MARINE

(Continued from page 8.)

cers or the crew when occasion arises to battle against the elements, would either end in a "watery grave" for all, or something near to it.

To watch that deep, inky, blue mass of vastness, once forming the link between civilization and barbarism, gradually roll away to eternity, is some little realisation of the glorious resources the waters of the Indian ocean bear. In those very waters India can revive a decayed profession; and exterminate her communal differences and give rise to a new brotherhood on the seas, build an international maritime trade, and perhaps attain superiority in arts and literature, culture and science just as she did 300 years ago. The Indian sailor will reap much benefit out of his religion and caste if only he will forget its ritualistic exclusive and abstruse side and devotedly carry out the simple, nevertheless, valuable teachings of the "Gita" or the "Quran" which prohibit indulgence in evil pleasures, luxury and vice. He is on the verge of developing this noble profession and his adherence to these principles will no doubt mark him out as a pre-eminently different type of sailor displaying a high specimen of Indian social and moral character, worthy of honour and respect. India expects of him to be an example to the rest of the world, and no doubt the call will be responded to gallantly.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Short Covering And Trade Buying

FAVOURABLE WEATHER

Bombay, June 12.

It is a strange move of the cotton market that in spite of favourable weather, mills are buying cotton and shorts are covering. It is now becoming a fact that present prices are below cost of production. The Bears seems now inclined to cover their sales fearing adverse crop developments. Of course still one has to wait for the outcome of July holdings but one thing seems certain that now there are few sellers of cotton. Yesterday the New York cotton futures market opened at unchanged prices and kept on advancing throughout the day and finally closed at a rise of 21 to 23 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 20 points to 8.65 c.

The New Orleans Cotton Futures market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 19 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 26 points to 8.43 c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 1 point. There was some Manchester buying which helped by a little Bombay buying caused a little improvement, but liquidation caused a reaction. Steady New York opening with firm stocks caused the market to respond more readily to buying. The market closed quiet but steady at a rise of 2 to 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 2 points to 4.65 and sales amounted to 5000 bales.

East Indian Cotton futures improved 2 points. Egyptians closed unchanged to 3 points higher.

The Alexandria cotton market was quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 1 to 6 points while distant months advanced 4 to 12 pooints.

SMART RECOVERY.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co., state:—

"Short" covering and trade buying caused a smart recovery. Despite favourable weather, the trade is surprised at the nervousness shown by Wall Street "Bears" and this is ascribed to the poor condition of crop and anticipation of larger acreage reduction. It is reported that due to the utter lack of confidence displayed by World's consumers, Wall Street operators are taking this opportunity of covering their "shorts" and accumulating contracts in anticipation of usual crop scares during next month on which foreign operators are likely to scramble for contracts and in such an eventuality, Wall Street will be able to realise "longs" profitably. It is therefore necessary to use caution on the "short" side, however. our Liverpool friends still believe should trade refuse to follow the advance, the "short" covering will leave a hollow market, particularly in view of the impending July New York "long" liquidation.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 11th inst. (5-15 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Advise watching trend of events in America carefully as any alteration in policy in United States would cause immediate and distinct turn in market."

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

Bombay, June 12.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

July s. 4/2 5/8d. down 1-3/8d.
Oct. s. 4/3 7/8d. down 1-3/4d.
Dec. s. 4/5 5/8d. down 1-5/8d.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

July dol. 57 down 1/2.
September dol. 56-3/4 down 3/4.
December dol. 60-1/4 down 5/8.

LONDON LINSEED:

June/July £8-3-9 down sh. 1/3d.
Market steady.

LONDON LINSEED OIL.

July/Aug. Sh. 14/10 1/2d. up 4-1/2d.
Sep./Dec. Sh. 15/4 1/2d. up 4-1/2d.
Market firm.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Aug. 10.83 up 1.
Sep. 10.97.
Market steady.

NEW YORK SUGAR.

Sept. 128 unchanged.
Dec. 137 up 1.
Mar. 144 unchanged.
Market quiet.

WHEAT CABLE: (Chicago)

"Prices declined on favourable weather, later advanced on Commission Houses buying, but again declined on realising. Closed barely steady."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—New York cables, mills buying more freely.

New York:—Advanced on trade buying and short covering. Cotton goods market quiet and demand moderate. Yarn market very little doing.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

12-14 p.m.:—Between midnight and day-light continued rains Western Belt. Slightly warmer.

3-46 p.m.:—Covering, new scattered buying, rather better tone in New York market.

Reuter's cable: New York market was steady, favourable weather being counterbalanced by trade buying and covering by shorts.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool July (Expected) equal to 4.62; Broach J./A. (Expected) Rs. 169/- equal to 3.85) Difference 77 points equal to Rs. 34/-.

New York July (Close) 8.58 equal to 4.29; Broach J./A. (Expected) Rs. 169/- equal to 3.85 difference 44 points equal to Rs. 19/-.

LIVERPOOL—NEW YORK.

(At Liverpool close) July 67, October 54 (American points).

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 8.96 (2.58 p.m.)
Lowest 8.74 (Opening).

MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YARNS.

CLOTH AND YARNS: Although there has been a good deal more interest displayed in prices, orders coming in still lack weight. Quotations this week are unchanged, as follows:—

	This Week. Per lb.
20's Water Bundles	7⅞—9¼d.
30's Water Bundles	8¾—10¾d.
40's Mule Bundles	9⅞—11¾d.
Egptian 60's.	14¾—16¾d.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 11.

July	8.58+.22
October	8.95+.21
December	9.19+.22
January	9.30+.23
March	9.47+.22
Middling Spot	8.65+.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 11.

July	8.58+.19
October	8.94+.19
Middling Spot	8.43+.20

NEW YORK.

New York, June 11.

New York. 10-55 a.m. (As know in Liverpool at closing time.)

July	8.41
October	8.78
January	Unquoted

New York. Noon Call.

July	8.40
October	8.77
January	9.10

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 11.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	8,600
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	2,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 11.

	Opening	Closing.
June		4.51+.02
July	4.51	4.54+.02
August		4.58+.02
September		4.62+.03
October	4.62	4.66+.03
Novemwer		4.69+.02
December		4.72+.02
January	4.73	4.76+.02
February		4.80+.02
March		4.85+.02
April		4.89+.03
May	4.90	4.93+.03
June		4.96+.03
Middling Spot		4.65+.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, June 11.

	Bales.
Estimated Spot Sales	5,000
Sales for Exports	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	750

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 11.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	3.75
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	3.90
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	4.05
Oomra Good	3.18
Oomra Fully Good	3.33
Oomra Fine	3.48
Bengal Good	2.91
Bengal Fully Good	3.01
Bengal Fine	3.11
Scinde, Fully Good	3.01
Scinde Fine	3.11
Scinde Superfine	3.21

EGYPTIAN COTTON SAKELLARIDIS.

Liverpool, June 11.

July	7.16
September	7.32
October	7.40
November	7.47
January	7.62
March	7.77
May	7.91
F. G. F., Spot	7.35

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, June 11.

	£
Total Bullion	156,300,000
Public Deposits	9,600,000
Other Deposits	102,800,000
Government Securities	33,100,000
Other Securities	35,100,000
Notes and Coin	62,000,000
Notes in Circulation	354,300,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	55.16 p.c.

BANK OF FRANCE NOTE CIRCULATION.

Paris, June 11.

The Return of the Bank of France for the week ending June 10th gives the total note circulation at 77,803,000,000 francs, a decrease of 382,000,000 francs as compared with the previous week.

HEAVY SALES IN COTTON

Bear Game Overdone

ECONOMIC LAWS MUST FUNCTION

Bombay, June 11.

Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co., have received the following weekly report:—

We have had another week of nervous markets and a fresh new low level for the season was seen a few days ago. Cotton has again been greatly influenced by outside factors the latest having been further failures of small banks in the cotton growing area. Such failures have been a regular feature during the last 18 months and one wonders how the average farmer managed to get his customary loans this year to plant any crops.

Wall Street bears are reported to have been making heavy sales. It is possible such operations may be profitable in view of the chaotic financial conditions in America, but we cannot help feeling that the bear game has been overdone. Everyone knows that cotton is now definitely under the cost of production and that sooner or later, economic laws must function.

We also know that the carry-over is large, the acreage reduction is moderate and that the weather recently has been favourable but the crop is not yet made and should prices be low during the harvesting period some of it may not be picked. Again the low prices now ruling must have their effect on acreage in other cotton producing countries. We are of opinion the world is now consuming the raw article at a rate equal to the probable world's growth for next season. Low prices sooner or later must increase consumption. Once consumption begins to get ahead of production cotton would quickly find many friends.

The local market has naturally been affected by the nervousness in America, but comparatively Bombay has been a steady market and over the week prices are only Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per Candy lower. Export demand from Europe and Japan has been poor, but some good lines are reported to have been placed in China, from which country we are receiving improved trade reports. Garside also reports increased Mill activity in Japan. The demand for ready cotton in the local market has been quite satisfactory as exporters have been making purchases against previous sales and many Mills who hold no stocks of cotton must be in the market to keep their spindles going.

It is estimated the unsold stock in Bombay is down to about 3,50,000 bales which is a very small figure for this time of the year, especially as the remaining balance in the interior is subnormal. Our market will continue to be affected by fluctuations in America. We should follow fully any advance but declines would be resisted.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 12.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	This year. Since 1st September.
Khandesh	203	318,359
Central India	....	322,650
Barsi and Nagar	....	104,781
Hyderabad-Gaorani	....	83,254
Berar	100	571,948
Central Provinces	....	365,272
Total Oomras	308	1,826,264
Dholera	5,192	235,893
N.-W. Provinces	....	89,756
Rajputana	15	45,271
Sind-Punjab	....	114,954
Broach	....	294,291
Coompta & Dharwar	173	71,496
Westerns-Northerns	445	34,545
Cocoanada	....	21
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	331	32,441
Persian	....	399
American	....	98,564
Egyptian and African	1,027	267,678
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	12	333
Total	7,998	3,112,109

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	This year. 1st Sept. to 4th June.
Europe	2,412	524,675
Japan & China	6,350	1,498,203
Coast Ports	....	19,193
Up-country by Rail	....	169,143
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	26,772
Total	8,762	2,238,076

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, June 12.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21	3	9
Mint Gold, 1st Sett.	21	4	0
Mint Gold 2nd Sett.	21	4	6
Silver Ready	41	15	0
Silver, 1st Sett.	41	12	0
Silver 2nd Sett.	41	7	0

Bombay Cotton

MILLS BUYING AMERICANS

Japan Buying Indians

Bombay, June 12.

The Cotton market is becoming more interesting and it is difficult to know who is in the right box. Yesterday a Japanese firm bought 5000 Bales of Broach Cotton (tendered against A/M.) by paying Rs. 5/ above J/A. quotation. (Rs. 169).

To-day it is understood that a group of Bombay Mills bought 10,000 Bales of American Cotton which comes to a price of Rs. 213/ per candy.

Japanese and China Mills are buying Indian Cotton believing it cheaper, while our mills are buying freely American Cotton as if there is no cotton in Bombay.

Our market opened to-day at Rs. 168/12 for Broach J/A. delivery in sympathy with higher American Cotton quotations. There was steady buying and prices improved to Rs. 170/12. At this level there and some long liquidation and prices reached to Rs. 169/4.

Liverpool opened at a rise of 8 points as anticipated. Later on there was heavy buying in our market and corner in Broach J/A is talked over. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A Rs. 172-8.
Broach A/M Rs. 186.
Oomra July Rs. 153-8.
Oomra D/J Rs. 159-4.
Bengal July Rs. 140.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 12.

June	128.50 plus 3.60
Sept.	124.00 plus 3.20
Dec.	119.40 plus 1.30

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, June 12.

100 G. G. Kesha & Co. Chandur	158-3/4
47 G. G. Kesha & Co., Neemuch	155-1/2
100 G. G. Kesha & Co., Dhulia	153-3/4
145 Motiram Vaghji Itola	130
39 Motiram Vaghji Champaner	130
108 Motiram Vaghji Palej Old	130
100 Bombay & Co., Neemuch	151
98 Ralli Bros. Itola	166-1/4
100 Bombay & Co., Pachora	150
61 Bombay & Co., Banusa	151
200 Viram Ladha Palej	170
200 Gokuldas Dossa Broach	169

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 12.

BENGAL—	
Supernne	140
Fine	135
F.G.	130
INDH-PUNJAB—	
Fine	135
F.G.	130
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	155
Nagpur Savner Fine	155
Yeotmal Fine	150
Arvi Fine	150
Amraoti Fine	145
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	145
Mulkapur Fine	140
Khandesh Fine	140
Muthia Fine	140
Muthia F.G.	130
Nanded Purna F.G.G.S.	155
Sailu F.G.G.S.	140
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	150
Burwah Sanavad Fine	150
Indore-Ujjain Fine	155
Broach Fine	165
Broach F.G.	160
Westerns M.G.	200
Cambodia	235
Compta Good	210
Jinja	275
Busoga	290

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date 11-6-31	8749000	8503000
Receipts yesterday 11-6-31	8000	5000
Exports to date 11-6-31	6476000	6545000
Stock at Ports 5-6-31	3162000	1723000
Stock at Interior Towns 5-6-31	1009000	740000
Stock at Liverpool 5-6-31	1065000	867000
Visible Supply 5-6-31	6188000	3603000
Quantity in Sight 5-6-31	12353000	13693000
Quantity out of Sight 5-6-31	9740000	11779000

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 12.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 369 per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18 per case of 34lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 66 per ton.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 12.

Castorseeds Sept. Deliveryy Opening Rs. 34-3; Lowest Rs. 33-8-6; Closing Rs. 33-11.

Groundnut Seeds Aug. Delivery Opening Rs. 31-8; Highest Rs. 31-12; Lowest Rs. 30-12-6; Closing Rs. 21-2.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 12.

	Bales.
Khandeish	203
Berar	100
Dhollera	5,192
Rajputana	15
Compta-Dharwar	173
Westerns-Northerns	445
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	331
Egyptians	60
East Africans	967
Comilla, Burmah and other sorts	12
Cotton	7,998

	Cwts.
Wheat	16,395
Linseed	3,306
Gingellyseeds	55
Poppyseeds	143
Groundnuts	6,037
Castorseeds	6,738
Rice	70,006
Myrabollams	710
Cottonseeds	94
Gram	558
Jowar	3,095
Bajree	90
	Tons.
Coal	1,018

IS IT A MIRACLE OR WHAT?

—:o:—

With due deference to the Medical Profession and in the interests of suffering humanity, I wish to place on record the marvellous cure effected by Dr. D. D. S. TANDON in a case of Abdominal Dropsy (Jallundhar) from which my wife was suffering for over 2 years, during which period several leading Doctors and Surgeons treated her without any appreciable effect. Four or five times the abdomen was tapped, and every time it was tapped, the circumference of the abdomen used to be reduced to thirty inches, but very soon it again used to assume enormous proportions, so that the unfortunate sufferer was unable to move about and was obliged to remain in bed all the time. Life thus became unbearable to the patient. At the eleventh hour, realising that there was no hope from the English method of treatment, I placed her under the treatment of Dr. D. D. S. TANDON, Scientific Homoeopath, who, strange to say, cured her completely in a short time by the administration of internal medicines only. The girth is now reduced to 29 inches and the lady is now able to freely move about and go for a drive, thus astonishing her neighbours, who for years together had never seen her walking so joyfully. This transformation, in so short a time, of a bed-ridden lady with an abnormally swollen abdomen and extremities, into a slim and nimble figure has amazed all observers, who regard the cure as nothing short of a marvel. I earnestly wish that sufferers from hopeless diseases will avail themselves of the wonderful healing powers of Dr. D. D. S. TANDON, whose treatment is sure to confer a fresh lease of life on many, who have no hopes of recovery by any other means. If any layman, Doctor or Surgeon feels any doubt regarding this cure, he may have his doubts cleared by seeing the patient with his own eyes and having a talk with the Doctors, who treated her. They then will see that this is nothing but a plain and unvarnished statement of facts, and like many others they too will thereby be converted into staunch believers in the miraculous skill of Dr. D. D. S. TANDON, who is a veteran physician of vast experience and whose cures of most complicated cases are catching the imagination of the professors of the other schools of medicine. (SD.) KAIKHUSRU BYRAMJI MEHTA, Gowalia Tank Building, B. Block Gowalia Tank Road, Grant Road, Bombay.

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What the People Say

WAYS OF BELGAUM POLICE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Last fortnight I had been to Karwar for change of weather. I left Karwar on the 25th May for Belgaum where I wanted to see Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande an old acquaintance of mine. But finding that he had gone to attend Bukeri Conference I had to put up with one Mr. Wellangi at Thalakwadi (Belgaum). On Saturday the 30th I had been to the railway station to see a friend of mine who was to travel that day in Bangalore-Poona Mail. On the platform I came across some gentlemen who showed some concern at seeing me. I could not account for it then but knowing that very often the C. I. D. people were close upon my heel, thought that he may be one of them. Finding that my friend was not in the train I went back to my residence at Thalakwadi and was lying in my chair for a quarter of an hour when to my great surprise I found myself surrounded by about half a dozen police constables and two police officers, one of whom is Mr. Westgate. The first shock of surprise over and I asked Mr. Westgate what was it that he wanted with me. He said that Madras Police had given him instructions to arrest one Mr. Ayyangar who was wanted by them for an offence under section 420 Indian Penal Code. I told him and those around me that I was not Ayyangar but one Satidas from Nagpur. But, inspite of my repeated protests that I was not the person he wanted he definitely told me that he was convinced that I was Ayyangar and that there was no doubt in his mind about that and that he had arrested me. I asked him if he had any warrant with him to arrest me. He said he had none; and that he could arrest me without any warrant and thus I was commanded to accompany them to the police station. I was helpless. But I told them in the presence of other people of whom my hostess Mrs. Wellangi was one that if they wanted they might call Mr. Hardikar, the Director of Nutan Sangit Vidyalaya, who knew who I was. But Mr. Westgate would listen to nothing of that sort. And thus I was taken to the police station. There my things were searched into and the following among others were attached (1) A cheque book for the Imperial Bank of India, and bearing my name. (ii) Three letters addressed to me by (a) Mr. B. G. Khaparde, M. L. C., (C. P.) (b) Mr. Kedar, Ex-Minister C. P. Government and (c) Mr. M. Bhavanishankar Niyogi, Judicial Commissioner for Nagpur. But this piece of evidence which was strongly in my favour and which clearly showed who I was nothing to him. He took out Mr. Ayyangar's photograph and thought it resembled me in every respect. But any ordinary man having an ordinary amount of commonsense, would have been said that there was no resemblance at all between myself and the person—Mr. Ayyangar—whose photograph it purported to be.

There was one more striking point of dissimilarity between us. And that is about one finger. Mr. Ayyangar's forefinger was bent permanently while mine was straight. But once you start with a jaundiced eye you see everything yellow. And the ingenuous brains of the Police officers explained this difficulty by saying that that the lapse of three years might have made the finger straight which was permanently wrong.

Then as a response to my repeated requests to take immediate steps to allow me to prove my identity I was told that the Hubli Police were wired to and it was they who had wanted Mr. Ayyangar. So nothing could be done till they arrived. At last the Hubli Police Sub-Inspector, Mr. Chandavarkar, arrived at 3 p.m. on Saturday, i.e. after I had been in the Police custody for more than 20 hours. And when directly he saw me he declared that I was not Ayyangar. And he accordingly reported to the Police officers here. And I thought that I was soon to be released. But it was not to be so.

While searching my goods the Police had got hold of a hand-bill entitled "Revolt." It embodies the declaration policy of some of the leaders of the country. And the publication of it is not prohibited nor the hand-bill proscribed. But the word "Revolt" was a sufficiently red rag for the Police. And in all probability that is the reason why I had to rot in the lock-up for such a long period.

I was brought before the City Magistrate at 6 p.m. that day i.e., after the Police Sub-Inspector of Hubli had declared that I was not Ayyangar. And in the application to the Magistrate for remand to Police custody the Police themselves have clearly admitted that I was Satidas. The ways of Police like those of Providance are really mysterious. Thus I was for no fault of mine detained in Police custody for more than three days while I was anxious about the health of my old mother who is seriously ill at Nagpur. And during this period I had to eat coarse and dirty food most harmful to my health, as I am suffering from piles.

Then the Police inquired of the C. P. Police for my connections and whereabouts to which they wired "Satidas known for good character but save his political activities."

But, inspite of this and the declaration by the Hubli Police Sub-Inspector Mr. Chandavarkar that I was not Ayyangar and the identification by Mr. Hardikar that I was Satidas and not Ayyangar, I was not released. And I was told that the Police had reported my case to the C. I. D. Headquarters at Poona and I was to be in the custody pending a reply from them which might take a couple of days.

After this on Tuesday the 2nd of June at 6-0 p.m. I was identified by Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande to be Satidas. Still the Police were not ready to let me off. And I was told that even supposing that I was not Ayyangar I may be required by the Police as Satidas in connection with the "Revolt" hand-bill. It was there that the shoe was pinching. Then I made as urgent demand that I be immediately taken before some responsible Magistrate to allow me an opportunity to put my case before him.

And ultimately I was taken before the City Magistrate who ordered my release conditionally on my furnishing a security for Rs. 200/- and a personal recognizance for Rs. 200/- for my attending the Court if called upon to do so. And thus I was released at 8-0 p.m. on Tuesday the 2nd instant after spending 74 hours in the police custody, eating raw and coarse food most harmful to a patient suffering from piles and severely distressed at heart for the illness of my mother at Nagpur.

I am handing over my case to my legal adviser who will advise me if I should take any steps for this unwarrent action of the Police. And I may not venture to comment upon the merits of the case at a great length, lest it should prejudice the case. But in my humble opinion I feel the Police ought to have exercised greater discretion and more self-control before jumping to a rash conclusion that I was Ayyangar when no point of similarity could be established between the two. Further even supposing that they were right in arresting me on that suspicion they were not warranted in keeping me in custody after I had afforded them reasonably sufficient evidence to prove that I was not Ayyangar.

And after getting satisfied that I was not Ayyangar there was not even the least justification for keeping me in confinement much less for asking me to furnish security and surety. I have nothing more to add except a few words of thanks to Messrs. Jivanrao Yalgi, Gangadharrao Deshpande and Gajananrao Wellangi, who helped me (a stranger to Belgaum) a great deal in a strange place.

I may also add here that the Cantonment Police Sub-Inspector Mr. Kank was very polite and courteous to me.—Yours, etc.,

B. L. SATIDAS.

Lonavle, June 7.

AMUSEMENT PARKS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Are the Amusement Parks decreasing? On the contrary, they are multiplying. The hard-earned money of the mill-worker, the coolie, etc., is emptied in the so-called Amusement Parks, and it is really a pity to see them emerging out of those parks downcast, morose and, as if, lifeless. Does the Municipality genuinely feel for the betterment of the poor people? Is it not the primary duty of the Municipality as well as the Commissioner of Police to see that the interests of the poor classes are well cared for? If the Municipality turns a deaf ear to the genuine interests of the public, then what does it stand for?

I appeal to the public at large to make a strong, effective but co-ordinated protest to bring pressure upon the Municipality and the Commissioner of Police not only to permit Amusement Parks in Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

R. P. CHANDAWARKAR.

Bombay, June 7.

COLOUR BAN IN EDINBURGH.

—:o:—

Indian Students Not Allowed In Restaurants.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have just received an interesting letter from a friend in England stating:—

"Edinburgh's cafes have reintroduced the colour ban. The press raise many questions and bring vividly to light the inner mind of the people of this side. The "London Times" in fact has intervened. No amicable solution is yet arrived at. I wish Indian parents will take heed from this and stop sending their children over hear atleast to Edinburgh."

Another friends writes that admission to British Universities is getting more and more difficult and advises that no Indian student should leave India's shore till he is assured that admission has been granted. The High Commissioner of India has very often failed to get students from India admitted.—Yours, etc.,

M. DESAI.

Bombay, June 9.

CUTCH CURRENCY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have to-day read the letter of Mr. L. R. Tarsee in the "Chronicle" and whilst I agree that he has raised an important issue he has understated the hardship due to "Panchias." Owing to my health I have been here for about 18 months and I say from personal experience that 'kore' coins are practically non-existent, and I have found difficulties in making everyday sundry purchases. Many dealers refuse to sell except at exorbitant rates against 'panchias'; and as kories are unavailable except at premium here at Mandvi, which has the largest population in Cutch, the difficulties are great. Your readers can imagine what they can be in villages. In Mandvi a store that is selling in Rupee price has taken away customers from others which sell in kories and which must guard against risk of exchange owing to higher prices which in some cases are as high as 12-1/2 to 20 per cent.

In villages "Panchias" have ceased to be current coin and you can imagine the loss and hardships of Cutch subjects when counterfeit 'Panchias' to the value of about 2 crore kories are in circulation.

Hardships of Cutch administration are great, but they are nothing compared to those of exchage. May I request the Mah-Rao to give this his earliest attention and set things right?—Yours, etc.,

JIVANDAS LILADHAR.

Cutch-Mandvi, June 7.

SABOO SIDDICK TRUST

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I venture to make my suggestions about the Saboo Siddick Trust in the hope that they will meet with public approval on account of their impartial nature and constructive character?

In the interest of goodwill I heartily endorse the suggestion of Mr. A. M. Khan Mohomed that the present trustees (including, of course those whose resignations are pending consideration) should be retained and the Board of Trustees should be reinforced by the addition of others. In my opinion, the additional trustees should be drawn from all communities and should be comparatively young men. My justification for suggesting the inclusion of non-Muslims is that an ideal scheme of trust administration would be one which provided for the appointment to the offices of trustees of men hailing from communities other than one to which the beneficiaries belonged. Such a scheme would produce in the trustees a sense of their accountability and in the beneficiaries a sense of their position as principals with trustees as their agents.

The following are the names that I would suggest on a careful consideration in the light of the foregoing remarks of all possible claims:—

(1) Moulvi M. Y. Haindaday.
(2) Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar.
(3 Mr. B. F. Bharucha and
(4) Mr. M. C. Chagla.

In case these proposals are not accepted I would suggest that all the trustees holding office at present should be asked to resign and new ones should be appointed in their place.

In conclusion, I would suggest to the community that it should see to the continuance of the present Secretary in office, for secretarial continuity is absolutely necessary when the whole Board is being overhauled. Besides, the present incumbent of the office has more knowledge and experience of educational matters than many of the present and even proposed trustees. It would be a pity, if the penalty that the Institution would have to pay for wrangles over matters of direction were the loss of the services of a competent man as Secretary.—Yours etc.,

"A CONSTRUCTIVE CRITIC."

"OUR MUSLIM BRETHREN"

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Under the above caption "The Times of India" has written an editorial on the 4th inst. which is rather amusing. After depicting the Muslim community in all its poor colours, the editor has gone so far as to say that the Muslims should follow the doctrines of Sir Syed, and settle down to the dull routine of getting educated and occupying jobs. The latter part of his conclusion has thus let the cat out of the bag, and has betrayed the underlying motive. He presumes that Mahomedans are not capable for anything better, and so should be content with jobs, perhaps of whatever kind they may be. He thinks that all their movements with higher aspirations will end in a smash and recoil on the community with more ruin.

However narrow his angle of vision may be, yet there is one fact, which cannot be denied. It is about education, which the community is badly in need of. Strenuous efforts should be made by the community to educate their youths on a very large basis—not merely with the motive to get jobs. There is a predominant feeling in India that education should be for the sake of services. But that should not be the mentality. Education should be imparted more for the sake of education itself—on very broad lines as it is in America. There are a good many Muslim Trusts in India, and they should make it their object to be more liberal in helping the deserving students. The funds of the Saboo Siddick Trust for instance, will be undoubtedly of immense help to the deserving poor Muslim youths, if a proper use is made thereof with the object of helping as many as possible, and not a handful few.

Secondly, our friend, the editor of the "Times," has not, I am afraid, made a proper study of the unemployment question. He has, of course, preached that the Muslims should make it their guiding principle to occupy jobs; but he has not shown the way for it. A good many Mahomedan youths, in spite of having the standard of education necessary—are yet knocking about for service. It will be indeed, a better service, highly noble and social, if our learned friend shows them a way to get jobs.—Yours etc.,

SYED MAHOMED.

Bombay, June 8.

WHY RAISE COLLEGE FEES ?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was surprised to see a notice the other day on the Elphinstone College Board to the effect that the college-fees per term would be increased from Rs. 75 to Rs. 90 with effect from the 20th June. I am really amazed at this attitude of the authorities, (the Education Department being in charge of an Indian Minister) in taking this step after being defeated on this subject in the Legislative Council. The Education Department had no right at all to proceed in this manner in order to bridge the deficit, in these days of acute financial stringency, without previous sanction of the Legislative Council or without consulting the University Senate. The cost of higher education in India is already too high a burden for the poor parent to bear. And I wonder how the ordinary middle class parent can bear this increase in fees.

I suggest that prominent citizens and graduates of the "Alma Mater" should take up the matter and come to the rescue of the poor guardians and parents.—Yours, etc.,

"AN ELPHINSTONIAN."

RED CROSS MISSION TO BURMA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—During last Satyagrah movement, Bombay organized various Red Cross Societies, viz., Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Swastika League etc.

During the Bulgarian War and the last world war, the Red Cross Society and the Red Crescent Society both rendered valuable services to humanity. A special Red Crescent Mission was sent out from India.

The newly-formed Swastika League has also splendidly done commendable services during last Satyagrah movement.

At this time when leaders from all over India are gathered together in Bombay, may I, through the medium of your esteemed paper, appeal to them as well as the above organizations to send out a Red Cross Mission to Burma?—Yours, etc.

M. DESAI.

Bombay June 9.

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MAHOMED HAJI SABOO SIDDIK INSTITUTION

Why Mr. Kajiji And Other Trustees Resigned.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The dramatic manner in which some of the Trustees of the Mahomed Haji Saboo Siddik Institution were forced to tender their resignations a week ago has caused a stir in Muslim as well as non-Muslim circles. As Secretary of the Institution and one of the eye-witnesses of the scenes of rowdyism that were enacted in the name of democracy in the Anjuman-i-Islam on the 2nd instant, I think I owe a duty to the public to inform them of the true facts in connection therewith.

Before I do so I shall give a brief history of the institution to enable the public to judge for themselves as to how far the resigning Trustees were responsible for the acts of commission or omission with which they have been charged in the public press.

It was pursuant to a Consent Decree dated 13th August 1918 in Suit No. 859 of 1913 that (1) Mr. A. M. Kajiji, then a High Court Judge, (2) Mr. Sheriff Dewjee Canjee, (3) Mr. R. P. Masani, (4) the late Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, (5) Mr. K. B. Marzban, (6) Mr. M. R. Jayakar, (7) the late Mr. Abdul Kadar A. Bowla and (8) Sir, then Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas were appointed Trustees of the Institution, which according to the Scheme was to be established "in or in the neighbourhood of Parel". The first meeting of the Trustees was held on 26th July 1923 and was the only meeting attended by Mr. Sheriff Dewjee Canjee up to the 1st of December 1926,—a period of nearly three years and a half. During this long period the Trustees held several meetings and tried to acquire a suitable site for the proposed Institution. In fact as early as at the meeting held on 15th August 1923 Mr. Sohrab F. Mulla of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, who was working as a Secretary of the Institution in an honorary capacity, was asked to make enquiries for suitable plots of land on some of the Improvement Trust Estates, and Mr. K. B. Marzban, Principal of the Bharda New High School and a Trustee, was also asked to draw a skeleton of the curriculum of the proposed school, which, as the Scheme said, would be for "imparting ordinary education including manual training to poor Mahomedan boys free of any charge."

At a meeting of the Trustees held on 17th October 1923, at which the late Mr. Bowla was also present the Trustees decided to make an offer of Rs. 13 per square yard, for some Improvement Trust plots at Kingsway after consulting Messrs. Mistri and Bhedwar, Architects. At this meeting it was also announced that asum of Rs. 10,28,100 and Rs. 4,706 in cash was received from the Advocate General. This formed the nucelus of the Trust funds, which now amount to nearly 20 lakhs. At the meeting held on 12th December 1923 it was decided not to go in for the plots at Kingsway as the Improvement Trust wanted Rs. 18 per square yard for them. At the same meeting Mr. R. P. Masani was asked to enquire for other plots.

It took the Trustees very long to fix on some other plots and eventually some near the Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Orphanage on the Dadar—Matunga Estate of the Improvement Trust were selected at the meeting held on 15th June 1926 and the terms of the Improvement Trust finally accepted after a prolonged correspondence. Mr. Bowla had died in the meantime in January 1925 and Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam was appointed a Trustee in his place on 8th July 1925. It is, by the bye, contended by Mr. Sheriff that the appointment of K. B. Dayam was not valid because it was made at a meeting at which only two Trustees were present, whereas the Scheme provided for a quorum of three. As a matter of fact the meeting immediately preceding this one had been adjourned for want of a quorum and therefore no quorum was required for this particular meeting, at which the legal adviser, Mr. Sohrab Mulla, was also present. K. B. Dayam's appointment was, therefore, quite valid and I don't know why its validity is now questioned after nearly six years.

On 27th September 1926 (1) Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim the 2nd Baronet, (2) Mr. Fakuji Eduji, Bharucha, the Director of Industries and (3) Mr. Abubakr A. R. Begmahomed were appointed Trustees. At the same meeting Messrs. Patell and Barma were also appointed Architects in connection with the building to be erected.

The events narrated in the foregoing paragraphs cover a period of over three years during which Mr. Sheriff Dewjee Canjee was all along absent from the meetings of the Trustees. He attended the annual general meeting on 2nd December 1926. After this rd. [illegible] friction between the meeting of the Boahe regularly attended almost all him and the other Trustees began when the plans of the proposed building prepared by Messrs. Patell and Barma came before the Trustees for approval. The tension increased when the question of appointing Trustees in place of Sir Purshotamdas and Jayakar was considered after their resignations were accepted on 6th December 1926. In fact no new Trustee was appointed up to 10th August 1928, on which day Mr. Mirza Ali Mohamed Khan was elected as one. Mr. Sheriff had in the meantime carried on great agitation in the public against the Dadar-Matunga site and the Education Scheme of the Trustees, which culminated in a deputation of the Anjuman-i-Islah-i-Awkaf headed by Mr. Chagla waiting on the Trustees at their meeting held on 28th November 1927. This agitation is a matter of common knowledge in Bombay and I need not dilate on it. The difference of opinion was mainly on four points, viz., (1) the site for the school, (2) the appointment of Trustees, (3) the appointment of Architects and (4) the Education Scheme drawn by Mr. K. B. Marzban and that of Mr. Sheriff embodied in a minute of dissent. In all these matters the Trustees were all opposed to Mr. Sheriff excepting in the case of Nos. 2 and 4, the appointment of Trustees and the Education Scheme, in which Mr. Sheriff had a ready seconder in the person of Mr. F. N. Bharucha. Mr. Sheriff had moved the Advocate General in the matter and he and the other Trustees had also met in the chamber of the Advocate General when the question of the site and the education Scheme were discussed. But nothing came out of this as Mr. Marsban stuck to his own Scheme and Mr. Sheriff would not budge an inch from his own.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan died early last year and in his place Dr. Badruddin Lukmani was elected a Trustee on 6th October 1930. The tension had increased immensely after the appointment of Dr. Lukmani, which Mr. Sheriff had stoutly opposed. Soon after Mr. Marzban sent in his resignation out of sheer disgust. It was followed by that of Mr. Bharucha.

As I was personally not in favour of the Dadar-Matunga site and the scheme of Mr. Marzban I thought it proper to persuade the Trustees to give up both. Khan Bahadur Dayam agreed with me and succeeded in converting Mr. Kajiji to his views with regard to the site only. Accordingly on 19th October 1930 the Solicitors of the Improvement Trust were informed that the Trustees would not go in for the plots, Mr. Sheriff was also informed of it and was quite satisfied. The Chief Officer of the Trust, Mr. Shivdasani, having been interviewed by me in this behalf very kindly offered plots in exchange at the Nowroji Hill Estate or at the junction of Clare Road and Parel Road. Mr. Sheriff did not approve of the Nowroji Hill plots and the question of going in for the Clare Road plot or some other plot at Byculla was to be finally decided at the meeting of the Trustees called last week. The question of the appointment of two new Trustees was also to be considered at this meeting. Mr. Sheriff had suggested two names to me for this purpose, which the other Trustees did not approve.

I shall now relate the Satyagraha campaign of Mr. Sheriff which resulted in the dramatic resignations of Mr. A. M. Kajiji, K. M. Hakim Mohamed Dayam and Dr. Lukmani.

A meeting of the Trustees was called for Tuesday the 2nd instant at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) to consider the resignation of Messrs. Marzban and Bharucha and to appoint new Trustees, as also to consider the selection of a site for the school in the Byculla locality. Owing to Mr. Kajiji having been seriously hurt in a motor accident some months ago an earlier meeting could not be called to consider the above said resignations. There was a good deal of correspondence in the local papers and a representation signed by Moulvi Hamid Ahmed and 130 others making many allegations against the Trustees and calling on all except Mr. Sheriff to resign was received in my office on the 1st of June. The next day, that is on the day of the meeting at about 3 o'clock Mr. Sheriff called at my office in the Anjuman-i-Islam Building with his solicitor Mr. Noorani and demanded inspection of the minute book and the old correspondence files. He was given inspection of the minute book and for the correspondence files he was referred to Mr. Paruck of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, on whom he called later on with his Solicitor. Later in the day I received a notice from Mr. Sheriff's solicitors calling on the Trustees not to transact any business at the meeting called for that evening as their client was going to move the Court in the matter.

In the evening at about 5-15 K. B. Hakim Mahomed Dayam called at the Anjuman building and asked me why Mr. Hamid Ahmed and other Muslims were there in the compound. He scented danger and asked me whether it was necessary to call in the assistance of the Police and ask those people to clear out. I said that the building being a public Muslim Institution I doubted whether we could prevent Muslims from entering the compound. The matter rested there. More and more men came dribbling in until at last there was quite a crowd of over a hundred men. It being nearly a quarter past six we entered the room on the ground floor where arrangements were made for the meeting. Dr. Lukmani was already there followed by Mr. Sheriff. Mr. Abdeali Kajiji came soon after and therefrom adviser—Mr. Paruck—was also just in time for the meeting. The outsiders headed by Moulvi Abdur Raoof Khan and Moulvi Hamid Ahmed entered the room quietly one after another until the whole room was full of them and the Trustees found themselves surrounded on all sides. On behalf of the Trustees I informed them that the meeting was a private one and as such not open to the public. This had no effect on them. Moulvi Abdur Raoof Khan was the first to speak on behalf of the outsiders. He appealed to the Trustees to make up their differences in the interest of the beneficiaries of the Trust. Moulvi Hamid Ahmed followed with a fighting speech, in which he made all sorts of imaginary allegations against Mr. Kajiji and the other Trustees excepting Mr. Sheriff. He demanded the resignations of Mr. Kajiji and the other Trustees who were in sympathy with him. Mr. Kajiji said that the course open to them was to go to a Cour of Law This provoked them so much that they all started shouting, "We have no money to go to Court: we will have your resignations." I inter vened and said that as the Trustees were appointed by the High Court and not by the Muslim public it is but fair that the High Court should be moved if they wanted to remove the Trustees. Mr. Sheriff then got up and charged me with misleading the demonstrators. He also made a fighting speech making all sorts of allegations against his colleagues flourishing in their faces a copy of the recently published report of the Wakf Committee in which the Saboo Siddik Institution Trust was severely criticised for its inactivity. "One to six, one to six; always one to six," shouted Mr. Sheriff, meaning thereby the results of the voting in the Board Meetings on his propositions. Mr. Sheriff's speech was followed by gross abuses and insults hurled at Mr. Kajiji, whose resignation was demanded immediately. One of the demonstrators confronting Mr. Kajiji shouted, "And you called us "Mawalis?" Mr. Kajiji denied having ever used that appellation for the Muslims. I intervened and assured the demonstrators that Mr. Kajiji was incapable of using foul language. Thereupon Mr. Sheriff said: "It was the late Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan, who had used the world "Mawalis". I said Mr. Mirza was dead and gone and not present there to defend himself. This failed to satisfy the demonstrators, who continued abusing and insulting Mr. Kajiji. Mr. Harris, Editor of "The Ajmal" and a companion of his, whom I do not know, started making speeches after speeches running down the Trustees. The latter read a letter of Mr. F. E. Bharucha, which had appeared in "The Muslim Samachar", a Borah paper deadly opposed to Mr. Kajiji on account of the evidence which the latter had given before the Wakf Committee last year, and which is now published in that Committee's Report. The Editor of that paper, who was also present there, made a hostile speech. Dr. Gour and others also followed. At this juncture Mr. Sheriff and Mr. Abubakar A. Begmahomed left the room followed by K. B. Hakim Mahomed Dayam. They held a consultation in the verandah and, I was told, arrived at a compromise that a month's time be given to the Trustees, in which all the points of differences would be considered. The demonstrators in the room had in the meanwhile grown very wild and there was a regular pandemonium. After consulting Mr. Kajiji I made a conciliatory speech and told the demonstrators that the Trustees had definitely given up the site at Matunga and were looking out for a plot near the Madanpura and Nagpada localities and that as regards Mr. Sheriff's Education Scheme for the School, Mr. Kajiji promised to reconsider his decision. Mr. Faruck, the legal adviser, who had intervened before, again addressed the demonstrators. All attempts to pacify them, however, failed and there were again loud cries of "Resign; resign."

Nearly two hours had passed and the feeling of the demonstrators was worked up to its utmost pitch. They repeatedly said to Mr. Kajiji, "We won't let you go until you tender your resignation." Moulvi Hamid Ahmed then addressing Mr. Kajiji said, "You may send for the Police and have us cleared out from here, if you like. We are not going either to leave this place or to let you go, until we are in possession of your resignation." Mr. Paruck and myself asked Mr. Kajiji, he wanted any assistance. Mr. Kajiji declined and taking up the pen with a firm hand wrote out his resignation and handed it to Mr. Paruck. K. B. Hakim Mahomed Dayam returned to the room and also tendered his resignation and was followed suit by Dr. Lukmani. Mr. Abubakar A. Begmahomed, who also wanted to resign was, however, not allowed to do so by the demonstrators, who left the room shouting "Allaho Akbar." Mr. Abubakar Begmahomed's resignation was received by me later on, the same evening.

Mr. Abdeali Kajiji was afterwards asked why he tendered his resignation and did not send for the Police. His reply was that last year, Moulvi Hamid Ahmed, one of the leading demonstrators, had entered the compound of his bungalow at Grant Road with a number of other Mahomedans and held a vociferous demonstration there and loudly called on him to resign from the Trusteeship of the M. H. Saboo Siddik Institution. Mrs. Kajiji was so frightened by the loud cries of these demonstrators that she got an attack of paralysis and succumbed to it after some time. Mr. Kajiji said that while the demonstrators were demanding his resignation on this occasion he remembered his wife's death as having been brought about by these men and that it was not worth while for him to risk his own life in a matter in which he had no personal interest.

The other Trustees had resigned out of sympathy for Mr. Kajiji. I have also sent in my resignation as Secretary of the Institution.—Yours, etc.,

A. R. DIMTIMKAR.
Secretary,
M. H. Saboo Siddik Institution.
Anjuman-i-Islam,
Hornby Road,
Bombay, 8th June 1931.

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Indian Chamber Of Commerce's Protest Against Recent Borrowings.

LETTER TO SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

The following letter was addressed by the Indian Chambers of Commerce, London, to the Secretary of State for India on May 26:

Sir,

I am directed by my Council to address you with reference to the further loan of £10,000,00 just raised for the Government of India. My Council view this with grave concern and beg emphatically to protest against the repeated recourse the Government of India are having to the London money market for reasons which are untenable and which cannot be defended on any ground of sound financial policy. You are no doubt aware that Indian commercial opinion has repeatedly and vigorously protested against the raising of recent sterling loans and the issue of this further loan, coming on the top of the exceptionally heavy sterling borrowings of last year, is, my Council submit a measure fraught with grave injury to the financial credit of India.

STATUS OF INDIA AS BORROWER IMPAIRED.

In introducing the budget in the Legislative Assembly, on the 28th February last, the Hon'ble, the Finance Member, in paragraph 98, of his report, said: "The ways and means programme for next year is necessarily tentative and subject to modification in the light of the actual circumstances which may arise. . . . . So far as sterling operations are concerned, I assume that the £15,000,000 outstanding from the 5½ per cent. 1932 loan maturing in January 1932, will be converted. Given normal conditions as regards borrowings and remittance from India, no further sterling loans will be required." My Council submit that if conditions as regards the borrowings and remittance from India have been, or are, anything but normal, the responsibility for them rests, to a very large extent, with the financial policy of the Government of India. With the Bank of England discount rate at 2½ per cent. and the discount rate of the Federal Reserve Bank of America at 1½ per cent., conditions, for any borrowers of the standing of India, in ordinary circumstances, would be as favourable as they can be. But in the case of India, my Council submit the status and credit of the borrower are prejudiced more and more, and day by day, by the action of a section of the English Press, for which no responsibility can lie with the people of India.

NO REPUDIATION OF PUBLIC DEBTS.

The prejudice, my Council submit, is created not by the so-called rash statements made by "extremists" in India but by the deliberate, misleading, unjust and untrue statements made by "extremists" in this country. It has, for instance, been said again and again in this country by writers and speakers, who should know better, that the Indian National Congress has declared as its policy the "repudiation" of India's Public Debt. As you are aware, nothing could be further from the truth. An examination of the Public Debt of India and an enquiry into the equitable adjustment, as between Great Britain and India of the debt incurred for purposes not in any way connected with Indian requirements, is not, by any means, an attempt at repudiation. In plain language, it is no more than a fair adjustment of certain financial burdens imposed on India in the past without its consent and for extra-territorial purposes.

As regards the conditions governing remittance from India, the Hon'ble, the Finance Member, in his speech referred to above, stated in paragraph 100 that "a substantial export of capital has characterised the period through which we are now passing. This export, occuring at a time when normal trade is depressed, has seriously curtailed the ability of Government to make remittances through the market. ....."Though the Finance Member, in other words, has put down the recent weakness of Exchange to an abnormal increase in the demand for sterling arising from the Export of Capital from India, it would be truer to say that the demand for Rupees' has weakened owing to the contraction of India's markets for er agricultural products, caused by the general collapse in prices. And the position would certainly have been worse if India was importing at present normal quantities of manufactured articles, as for instance, textiles; for, then, the demand for sterling would have been still greater and would have only increased the difficulty of maintaining exchange.

UNNATURAL EXCHANGE RATIO.

With the rupee exchange below parity there can be little temptation to export funds from India for profit, and with the Imperial Bank of India rate at 7 per cent. and the Bank of England rate at 2½ per cent. there would be still less temptation to do so. My Council submit that any abnormality created in the conditions governing remittance from India have been created by the action of the Government of India in attempting desperately to maintain an unnatural rate of exchange forced on the country in spite of the protests of Indian commercial opinion, and in interests foreign to the interests of India. The repeated inability of the Government of India to remit through the market funds required by you is only a repeated instance of the difficulty they are experiencing in maintaining this unnatural rate of exchange. Already public confidence in the stability of the rate has been affected. Do not the protracted sagging and the consequent continued difficulty of the Government in remitting, offer a more convincing reason for the stimulation it gives to speculative export of funds than the present political situation to which in some quarters it is being sought to be ascribed? How long will it be possible for them to go on borrowing in this country for this purpose, and at what cost? How long can India in the interests of its own financial credit tolerate such makeshift arrangements?

My Council observe that every recent issue has been described as required for "Railway Capital Expenditure and General purpose." The Finance Member stated in introducing the Budget that year requirements for Railway Capital Expenditure would be £2.4 millions this year. The issue in February last of 5½ per cent. bonds will have already provided £4.2 millions for the current year. It would seem, therefore, that the bulk of the loan is raised for general purposes, and my Council cannot conceive that so early in the financial year it is raised for any other purpose than to meet your requirements, which the Government of India, owing to the present state of exchange, find it difficult to remit through the market without depressing the rate. If, as it seems to my Council, this be the real purpose of the loan, the repeated statements that such loans are required also for Railway Capital expenditure, disguise the real issue. If my Council are mistaken in this view they will be glad to know the amount spent on Railway Capital Expenditure last year out of a net sterling borrowing of nearly £25 millions during the year, and whether the Finance Member's anticipation that no more than £2.4 millions would be required by you under this head in the current year, stands in need of revision.

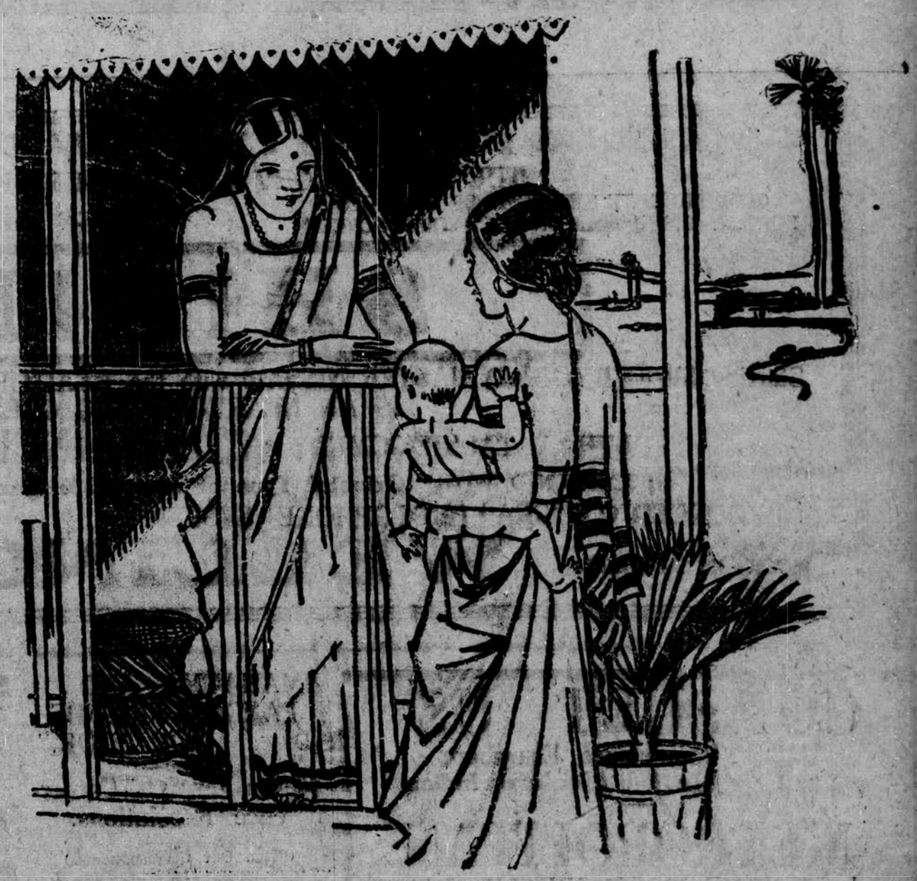
HIGH RATES FOR BORROWING.

My Council cannot but view with serious alarm the high rates paid for recent borrowings. To borrow at 6 per cent. when, as we have said, the Bank of England rate is 2½ per cent., by itself does grave injury to the financial credit of India. It has been said that because of the political conditions in India she cannot borrow on less onerous terms, as investors fight shy of the unsettlement and ferment there. But my Council contend that the necessity for such borrowings could have been and should have been avoided. So long as the Government of India are determined to maintain, at any cost, the statutory but unjustified ratio, they will perforce be driven to such borrowings. And to borrow on such harsh terms by itself damages the credit of the country, for which the responsibility must lie with them. Indeed my Council consider that the credit of India is being seriously affected by the perverse financial policy of the Government of India.

SLAVE TO ENGLISH MONEY MARKET.

Assuming, however, for the moment, that the reasons for raising a foreign loan at this juncture were valid, my Council feel that the practice of the Government of India in confining their foreign borrowings to this country alone imposes great disadvantages on India. A business house in need of funds would most assuredly try to borrow in the cheapest market, and to shut out possible cheaper markets such as the United States, throws India more and more to the mercy of British lenders. The inference is obvious and excusable that the needs of India are made subservient to the vested interests of the English money market. In one year alone, the Government of India have borrowed in this country more than it did in the previous five years. In one year alone it has borrowed not less than £41,000,000. My Council can only repeat that the bulk of this borrowing has been entailed by the inability of the Government of India to maintain the unnatural rate of exchange. Judged by the cost of maintenance and the extraordinary measures taken to maintain it—apart from borrowing in this country for your requirements,—the rate has failed to justify itself. Judged by its inability to stand the test of a trade depression it has equally failed. And judged by the resultant effect in the borrowing that it has involved on such onerous terms, it is seriously affecting India's financial credit.

You, Sir, have maintained with the Government of India, that you will use every resource to maintain this Statutory rate. The experience of 1929 and the fate of the then Statutory rate seem to have been easily forgotten. Indeed, my Council view with grave concern the apparent and needless readiness on the part of the Government of India to waste public funds, to incur heavy obligations and to create an artificial stringency in India with the object of propping up a rate that cannot maintain itself. In one year they have depleted their resources by Rs. 34 crores in the course of currency contraction. At a time like the present, when trade and industry are depressed all over the world, and when money is cheap, the discount rate of the Imperial Bank of India stands today at 7! How can Indian trade and industry recover and prosper in the midst of such artificial stringency? My Council would once again urge you to cry halt to a policy that is fraught with disastrous consequences to India.



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INTERNATIONAL SPIRITUALIST CONGRESS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The triennial international Spiritualist Congress will be held at the Hague in September next. It will be attended by representatives of different countries. The last session was held in London in 1928 when thirty nations had sent their representatives to attend it. The importance of the Congress will be clear from the following statement issud by the Organising Committee at the Hague.

The Secretaries at the Hague in the course of the statement write. "We note with pleasure the rapid advance of Spiritualism in all countries during the last few years. In addition to the scientists of England, France, etc., who have devoted years to the study of Spiritualist phenomena we are glad to acknowledge that the German scientists too are becoming more and more interested in psychic phenomena and mediumship which they denominate parapsychology. They have justified on truly scientific grounds their special methods of investigation and analysis of psychic phenomena and mediumship. Their studies have revealed the existence of many phenomena which can only be attributed to Spiritualistic forces even if we allow that a great percentage of the so-called spiritualistic phenomena may be explained on natural grounds. Such an acknowledgment by sientific investigators has been expected by us, and it will be the chief object of our Congress, to demonstrate by a continuous investigation and analysis of the phenomena that the percentage of the actual spiritualist facts is far greater than most scientists are prepared to admit. It is therefore necessary that spiritualists shall continue to collect and record the undeniable facts of spirit-activity and by so doing facilitate the progress of the work in all countries."

It is gratifying to note that the Organising Committee of the Congress have invited Mr. V. D. Rishi to represent India at the session. The earnestness, devotion and self-sacrifice which Mr. and Mrs. Rishi have brought to bear on the study of psychic phenomena, and the zeal and energy which they have displayed in diffusing the knowledge of these phenomena among the public are well-known. Mr. Rishi is the pioneer of spiritualism in this country, and to compare great things with small he can fitly be described as the Gandhi of spiritualism in India.

It is a common experience that science and education are things on which people are specially economical. Extravagance in these matters is sternly checked although in other directions it may be permitted. The Indian Spiritualist Society, would not be able to arrange for the expensive voyage which Mr. and Mrs. Rishi will have to undertake unless supported also by others interested in this cause.

India has been the home of spiritualism and Hindu religious books are replete with spiritualistic suggestions. This country can unquestionably make a substantial contribution to the advancement of the movement if she is given an opportunity. Mr. and Mrs. Rishi have taken immense pains to popularise the movement and it will be a pity if India goes unrepresented at the ensuing session of the Spiritualist Congress at the Hague for lack of funds. Bombay is known for its generosity and it is hoped that she will not hesitate to subscribe necessary funds for enabling Mr. and Mrs. Rishi to undertake the voyage to Europe for representing India at the Spiritualist Congress. The presence of an Indian representative is indispensable in view of the fact that the Indian Spiritualist Society has decided to invite the forth-coming Congress to India.—Yours, etc.,

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"MAHATMA AND PANDIT J. FRIENDS OF POOR."

—:o:—

Malwa Farmers' Conference Resolutions.

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, June 9.

The Walwa Taluka Farmers' Conference was held on Saturday the 6th instant under the presidentship of Sjt. Vithal Ramji Shinde. The village roads and Panda lwere decorated. A large crowd received the president elect at the station, and garlanded him.

The Conference was attended by the leaders and people of about 40 villages numbering about 7,000. The following resolutions were passed unanimously.

(1) Mahatma Gandhi Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, are considered friends of the poor people by this Conference, and because they are the heads of Congress, the farmers should unhesitatingly, give their support to the Congress, and further, the Conference considered the Congress constructive programme, of utmost value to the farmers and therefore requests every farmer to carry out that programme.

(2) This Conference is of the opinion that every farmer must keep Charkha and work on it during the idle hours and should stock cotton sufficient for the clothing of the family members.

(3) Concession should be given to the farmers if there is a fall in the price of corn. Also the Conference requests Government that ith concession should be given in the land revenue because the prices have gone down.

(4) Conference recommends that there should be an 8 hours' days and no liquor shop in the village.

(5) Ten villages should form one association and there should be one propaganda worker on it, who should explain the political situation in the country and the aims and objects of the Walwa Conference.

(6) Untouchables should exercise the same rights as exercised by High Caste Hindus in matters of well, roads, etc.

Dhanaji Volunteer Corp has been formed at Saswad, a big village near Poona. The Volunteer Corp will carry on the National Vongress programme throughout Purandhar Taluka (Poona District.)

RECEPTION TO SHOLAPUR M.L., PRISONERS.

A meeting of the citizen of Poona was called by the authorities of "Sarwajanik Sabha" on 7th inst. to congratulate Messrs. Rajwade, Antroliker and Poet Kunjawihari, the Sholapur Martial Law prisoners who were recently released from jail at the Shivajee Mandir. Mr. N. C. Kelkar presided.

Dr. Antroliker gave a vivid discription of Sholapur Martial Law and said that his intention to place before the public the facts only.

Mr. Rajwade challenged the Government to prove that the information given in Karmayogi paper by him is wrong.

Children Caned For Singing "Inquilab Zindabad"

(From Our Correspondent).
(Morvi) TANKARA, June 9.

Some chidren were singing the tune of "Inquilab Zindabad" near Ramlila recently, when a policeman asked them to stop singing. They, on refusal to do so, were brought before the Fojdar who, it is alleged, caned them. The public offered Satyagraha for the release of the captain of Vanarsena and at last the police authorities were made to release the boy.

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One Long Scream

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WALTER PIDGEON AND MILDRED HARRISS.

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BETTY BLYTHE
A Comedy Drama

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Assur Veerjee Mills, Ld.

The General Meeting of the Holders of the Debentures of series A and of series B of the Assur Veerjee Mills Ltd., was held on Monday the 1st inst. when Mr. Jayant V. Varde presided.

The chairman explained that the meeting of the Debenture Holders was called to consider and if thought fit to sanction certain modifications in their rights under the existing Trust Deed.

The following resolution was then proposed by Sir Phiroz C. Sethna and seconded by Mr. F. E. Dinshaw:—

"That the period of repayment of series "A" of the Debentures be extended from 3rd July 1931 to 3rd day of July 1937 and that the period of repayment of the Debentures Series "B" be extended from 3rd day of July 1933 to 3rd day of July 1937 and that all Debentures both Series "A" and Series "B" be made payable on 3rd July 1937."

The chairman invited debenture holders who wished to speak to address the meeting whereupon some spoke in favour and some against the proposition.

An amendment was then moved by Mr. Manilal C. Baxi.

This amendment was put to the meeting and lost by a large majority. The original resolution was then put to the vote of the meeting.

By a show of hands the resolution was declared lost.

Then Sir Phiroz Sethna and Messrs. F. E. Dinshaw and Jamplication demanded a poll and nadas Morarji by a written apthe chairman declared that a poll be taken on the 1st resolution mentioned in the notice on Monday the 8th inst. at the same place and appointed Mr. H. F. Commissariat and Mr. Laxmidas Haridas as scrutineers to count the votes.

The adjourned meeting of the Debenture Holders was held when poll on the first resolution was taken.

The poll revealed 792 votes in favour of the resolution and 470 votes against it. As the requisito majority representing threefourths of the outstanding debentures was not obtained, the chairman declared the resolution lost.

As the other two resolutions referred to in the notice were not moved, the chairman declared the meeting dissolved.

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Visitors' "At Home" In Dumas.

(From A Correspondent.)
DUMAS, JUNE 10.

The visitors to Dumas entertained His Highness The Nawab of Sachin at an "At-Home" on the eve of the close of the season. It was attended by over 300 people. Mr. Ramrai Mohanrai Munshi on behalf of the visitors thanked His Highness for the improvements and progressive measures established in Dumas since his accession to the Gadi in last February. He emphasised the fact that Dumas was the premier health resort of Gujerat, and referred to the vast possibilities that it afforded for improvements.

His Highness The Nawab Saheb replying thanked the visitors sincerely for the kind thought that had prompted them to entertain His Highness on this occasion. He touched on the possibilities of advancement on progressive lines for Dumas and expressed the hope that in the course of time Dumas would also be seen as one of the premier seaside resorts of India. He said schemes have been worked out for the improvement of Dumas to afford facilities for the visitors there every hot season. He touched on the point of education and remarked that the present education in India was most unsuitable for its peoples and business of the country. He expressed the hope that in the course of progress Indians would realise that the study of literature and arts was not the only factor that went towards the progress of the country and he hoped that his subjects as well as the people of India would go in for industrial and agricultural education.

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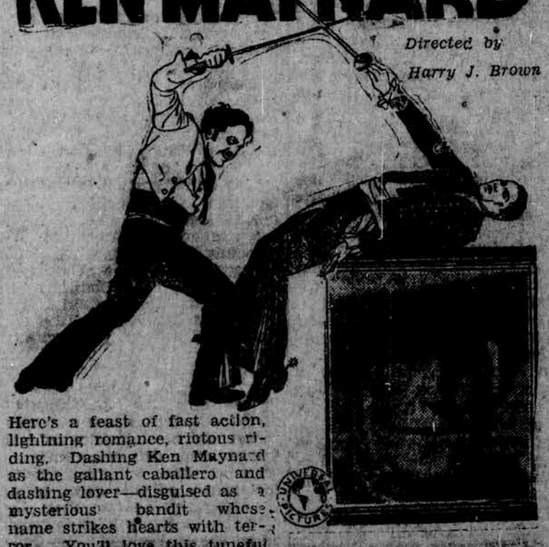

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THAT WILL THRILL YOU FOR WEEKS.
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BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1931

"Safeguards Are Mockery Of Self-Government".

—:o:—

EX-SPEAKER'S INDICTMENT OF LABOUR CABINET.

Warning Against R. T. C. Breakdown

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, June 12.

Mr. Vithalbhai Patel addressed the Labour members of the House of Commons Mr. Fenner Brockway presiding says a Hindu cable.

Mr. Patel vehemently criticised the Government's record of repression and failure to fulfil the party's pledges. Government had abdicated to the man on the spot, thereby acting contrary to all Labour professions and principles. If the other parties refused to cooperate in the attempt to satisfy India's demands, he urged the Labour party to take courage in both hands and introduce a constitution suited to India and if necessary, appeal to the country.

SAFEGUARDS ARE MOCKERY.

The party of independence was daily gaining strength, but if Gandhiji secured complete dominion status from the Conference, it would be easier to pursuade the Congress to accept. Gandhiji was genuinely determined to effect a peaceful settlement, but there was such a wide gulf between the view points of India and Britain that it was impossible to say what the outcome would be.

The right of secession was implicit in dominion status. Reservation must be proved to be in the interests of India and her control over all external affairs and finance should be unrestricted. Othewise, British insistence on safeguards would merely create bitterness and the Congress would never agree to those proposals because they were mockery of self-Government.

IN CASE OF BREAKDOWN.

He warned them that a grave situation with intensified boycott of everything British would follow the breakdown of negotiations and urged that every effort should be made to arrive at a settlement acceptable to India.

TEMPLE ENTRY SATYAGRAHA

Kerala To Launch

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CALICUT, June 7.

The Hosdurg Political Conference which was presided over by Mr. K. Kelappan, President of the Kerala Provincial Committee, has concluded its session.

The Conference passed a number of resolutions (1) urging the release of Malabar Rebellion Prisoners including Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon, (2) heartily approving the resolution on Temple entry passed at the Provincial Conference at Badagara and requesting the Provincial Committee to start the compaign as early as possible, (3) resolving to do vigorous anti-liquor campaign and protesting against alleged illicit sale of liquor in anauthorised places, and (4) to set up Congress candidates to the local board elections.

Mr. Prakasam then delivered a forceful speech on the present political situation.

STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

The Students' Conference was presided over by Srimathi Karthiyayani Amma. In the course of her presidential address, she reminded the students of their duty to the motherland. She appealed to them to do intense national service and carry in the boycott of foreign cloth and liquor. The condemned the present system of education and said that students should devote a considerable part of their time to active national service.

COCHIN DEWAN'S WARNING TO SATYAGRAHIS.

Apropos of Mr. Kelappan's presidential address at Hssdurg Conference, it is understood that he has consented to lead a Satyagraha campaign at the famous Hindu temple at Guruvayur if 200 young men, determined to suffer all consequences and to make all sacrifices, come forward for that purpose. It is also stated that Mr. Herbert, the Dewan of Cochin, has warned the members of the depressed classes against taking the risk of offering Satyagraha at the Vadakkunath temple at Trichur. The campaign for temple entry will take place immediately and it is not known what consequences it will yield.

MUSLIMS AND ELECTORATES.

Writing on the above "The Al-Ameen" says:—To-day the Muslim community has divided itself into two classes. Electorates is responsible for this faction. There have been mighty efforts made on either side to do away with the faction and to effect a lasting unification. But the paper thinks that in these days when a section is agitating for separate electorates and preparing to do anything for that cause and the Government is only too willing to help that section, there is no hope of settling the dispute. The paper then suggests a remedy for the dispute. Let every Islamic Government be requested to send a delegate to India. Let the two Muslim parties state their position and demand before this panchayat council. Let each party select five representatives for that purpose. And let the judgment of the panchayat council be the last word in the dispute.

RETRENCHMENT IN G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Railway Workers' Protest.

(From A Correspondent).

POONA, June 9.

The fourth annual general meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Poona Staff Union was recently held under the presidentship of Mr. G. V. Ketkar, President of M. P C C in the Union's office.

The President said that the Indian National Congress at its Karachi session has decided in right earnest to organise Indian labour and it was the duty of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee to do all it can in this direction. The meeting then adopted the following resolutions:

"This annual general meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Poona Staff Union strongly condemns the action of the Government of India in rejecting the most reasonable request of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation for the appointment of a Conciliation Board to consider the question of retrenchment and warns the Government that such attitude of the Government of India is causing a great discontent amongst the staff which will result in serious consequences."

Mr. S. C. Joshi speaking on the resolution further warned the Government that if they were not going to change the attitude regarding retrenchment, he would urge All-India Railwaymen's Federation to ask all the Railway workers to work quite according to the Railway regulations which will result into practical deadlocks for which the Government of India will be alone responsible.

Many Railway workers who spoke on the resolution expressed their candid opinion that negotiations and representations will not move the adamant Railway Administration.

153 ACCUSED IN REBELLION CASE

THARRAWADDY, June 11.

The number of accused included in the sanction to prosecute in the First Tharrawaddy Rebellion Case was 153. Of these eight are either dead or have turned approvers, 94 are absconding, leaving 51 to stand the trial. Eight accused were discharged by the Tribunal for want of sufficient evidence at the end of the prosecution case. There were 43 accused when the judgment was passed.—A. P.

Calcutta'—Second and third case of the death of Europeans from heatstroke which occured on Wednesday are those of Mr S. A. Billes (31) sub-accountant of Lloyds Bank and Mr. J. G. Marshall, M.C., of Mackintosh Burn Ltd. The first victim was William Rae of Gourepore Jute Mill, Naihati.—A.P.

BOMBAY RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE BUSY

Departmental Heads To Be Consulted

INTERIM RECOMMENDATIONS LIKELY

POONA, June 11.

The Bombay Provincial Retrenchment Committee, which reassembled here on Thursday, last,, are sitting from day to day in the committee room of the Council Hall. It is expected the sittings will continue till the end of the month, and, if necessary, even longer. Though there is no official information about the progress made till now, it seems that most of the spade work has been gone through, such as examining details of expenditure with a view to effect retrenchments to cover the estimated deficit of over 60 lakhs during this year.

Before reaching definite conclusions and making recommendations to Government, the Committee desires that opportunity should be given to departmental heads for expressing their views on the proposals, and, accordingly the Committee heard the views of the Director of Public Instruction yesterday, and before the close of this week will, it is understood hear the heads of Irrigation and Public Works Department. The Committee is likely to make interim recommendations before submitting final recommendations to Government.—A. P

OLD MAN WANTS TO MARRY 13 YEAR OLD GIRL

But Police Intervene

CALCUTTA, June 11.

Surprise visit by police to a house in South Calcutta saved a minor up-country girl from being given in marriage to a sixty year old Marwari.

It is alleged that the girl, Sukdeya by name, aged about thirteen, was kidnapped from her village home by a party of men who brought her to Calcutta with a view to selling her to a Marwari in marriage.

The services of a man and woman mere requisitioned to play the part of parents and preparations for marriage were complete this morning, but police party arrived in the nick of time and rescued the girl in her wedding attire and arrested the bridegroom and five others including the supposed parents.—A.P.

AMRELI PRANT PRAJA MANDAL.

(From Our Correspondent).

AMRELI, June 9.

According to instructions from Baroda in which it was stated to form a Praja Mandal in districts and provinces, the pubic of Amreli met in the office of Rajratna Harilal Govindji on 3rd instant to discuss the matter. In the meeting it was decided to form Praja Mandals in different districts and then combine them into one group viz. Amreli Prant Praja Mandal. Sjt. Harilal Govindji was elected President of Amreli Taluka Praja Mandal and Sjt. Mohanlal Vijibhai, Secretary. The following six persons were appointed on the Managing Committee of the Mandal:

(1) Mr. Tribhovandas Parmanandas, (2) Mr. Lalloobhai Jamnadas, (3) Mr. Varjivandas Jamnadas (4) Sheth Haji Musa. (5) Sheth Osman Kariani, (6) Mr. Savjibhai Bavabhai.

CONFIDENCE IN MR. SEN-GUPTA

—:o:—

NOAKHALI, June 9.

(By Mail).—

At a well-attended meeting of the Executive Committee of the Noakhali District Congress Committee with Babu Haran Chandra Ghose Choudhury, the president, in the Chair, after a prolonged discussion a resolution was unanimously adopted expressing full confidence in Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta's leadership. The oppositionists, viz., those belonging to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's group were all present.—A.P.

OORGAUM QUIET

MADRAS, June 11.

The Inspector-General with armed detachments is present at the recent communal disturbances at Oorgaum. Police are patrolling the area. The situation to-day is reported to be quiet.—A.P.

FRONTIER CRIMES REGULATIONS

Apologia For Retention

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S EVIDENCE

PESHAWAR, June 11.

Giving evidence before the Frontier Regulations Committee at Victoria Memorial Hall to-day, Mr. Caroe, Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, made out a strong case for the retention of the Frontier Crimes Regulation and the jirgha system which is necessitated by the peculiar conditions obtaining on the Frontier.

ALL DUE TO POLITICAL MOVEMENT.

Witness opined that the upward tendency of crimes involving murder in 1921 was attributable to cases under the Frontier Crimes Regulations having been compounded and unrest following the Afghan War and Rowlatt Bill Hijrat and Non-co-operation movements. The phenomenal increase of crimes involving murder was also due to the absence of capital sentence under the Frontier Crimes Regulation, though this very absence accounted for greater facility of securing the surrender of the absconding offender.

ADVANTAGES OF JIRGHA SYSTEM.

The Jirgha system, the witness explained at considerable length, if properly worked, contained the germs of self-government and also of jury system and was one of the chief justifications for holding the Pathan to be fitted for representative institutions. At a time when these institutions were to be extended to this province, it would appear to be a retrograde step and sweep away the responsibility of tribal elders for adjudicating criminal and civil disputes which formed so important a part of the life of the population of this province.

Witness said it was possible to allow legal representation of both the accused and the Crown before the Jirgha. Witness favoured the right of representation of the accused by legal practitioner before the Deputy Commissioner when he was making reference to a Jirgha or when considering the finding of a Jirgha before the passing of final orders. Witness was not opposed to grant of a right to appeal to the appellate court in Jirgha case.

Replying to Khan Bahadur Abdul Ghafur Khan, witness said that the object of F.C.R. was to supplement the general law in order better to suppress violent crimes; but unfortunately it did not reduce crimes.

NO PARALLEL.

Mr. Caroe could not say it rules like the Frontier Crimes Regulation existed anywhere else, nor that such violent crime was rife to the same extent as in the Frontier Province. A portion of the rural population favoured certain modifications in the F. C. R. but not their repeal.

UNPOPULARITY OF F. C. R.

Witness would not have any set of rules of evidence or proceedings for the Jirgha which must act as a prudent man, according to notions of justice, equity and good conscience. The Pathan code of honour justified the killing of one's wife and also her paramour found in the act of adultery and a Jirgha if it follows the same code would either refrain from convicting the accused or punish him leniently; but witness did not agree that a court should not make allowance for Pathan feelings in this respect.

Replying to Mian Shah Nawaz witness admitted the unpopularity of F. C. R. and said that the unpoplarity was fictitious and based on misunderstandings.—A. P.

NO HOPE OF SAVING SUBMARINE VICTIMS.

LONDON, June 11.

Weihaiwei.—It is feared that there is now little hope f saving men still trapped in Poseidon. Divers have been tapping hull but without response.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 11.

Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Reginald I. R. Glancy have been appointed Members of the Council of India in succession to Sir William Vincent and Sir Robert Holland, respectively. Sir A. Chatterjee and Sir R. I. R. Glancy will take their seats early

LAND REVENUE SUSPENDED

Sir Mirza Ismail At Mysore Assembly.

HINDU LAW OF INHERITANCE BILL—"REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENT."

(From Our Correspondent).

MYSORE, June 8.

The Mysore Representative Assembly concluded its Budget sittings to-day.

Before dissolving the Assembly Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan-President reviewed the work done during the session and referred briefly to the policy of Government in regard to the present financial stringency and about the future of the Bhadravati Iron Works.

The Dewan in the first instance congratulated the House on a remarkable achievement in the field of legislation in giving approval to the Bill for the amendment of the Hindu Law of Inheritance, as the measure was one of far-reaching importance to the Hindu community in general.

1/5 LAND REVENUE DEMAND SUSPENDED.

"I don't want you to think," said the Dewan, "for a moment that the Government are blind to the very real distress that falling prices are causing. The situation has been long and anxiously considered and orders have been issued which are calculated to give much more real relief than some of you appear to think. The grant of time for payment is a very substantial concession and the fact that the collections up to the end of April, the last month for which we have complete figures, were 25 per cent. short of the usual average shows how much it was appreciated by the rayats. This means that from the point of view of the Government, one-fifth of our land revenue demand has been suspended for the time being."

In conclusion, the Dewan appealed to the House to make a united effort to meet the common danger in July.—Reuter.

Liquor Shops In The Suburbs

SANTA CRUZ, June 11.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Some time back, a liquor shop situated in an out of the way locality at Santa Cruz was going to be shifted to a more prominent public road. Residents of Santa Cruz strongly protested against this and represented their case to the Advisory Committee of the Excise Department. All these protests and representations, however fell on deaf ears and the Committee granted the necessary permit to the shopkeeper to move it to its new place. Even Mr. Jadhav the then Excise Minister upheld the decision of the Advisory Committee and the shop is still there as a blot to a respectable and prominent locality.

A similar question is just now engaging the serious attention of the residents of the suburbs. A deputation of the Chairmen of Santa Cruz and Andheri Notified Area Committees and Vile Parle Municipality and representatives of Marve waited on the Collector of the Suburban District, on the fourth instant, to urge that no license for selling liquor should be given to hotel-keepers who might reasonably be doubted of maintaining some sort of brothels on their premises. Suburban residents feel keenly on this question and are determined to see that their principle in this matter is accepted by the authorities. The Collector, after hearing the deputation has promised to consider the question sympathetically and his decision is eagerly awaited by the suburban public. It is a pity that while Government professes a desire of developing the suburbs, vagaries of their Excise Department put a damper on the ardour of the would be suburbanites.

APPEAL TO BE MADE FOR RELEASE OF RY. STRIKE PRISONERS

(From Our Correspondent).

MADRAS, June 10.

The Madras Provincial Central Labour Board has applied through its President, Mr. Basudev, M.L.C., to His Excellency the Governor, to allow them to wait in deputation and press the release of a certain number of prisoners who were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment in connection with the South Indian Railway strike.

PICKETERS CHARGED UNDER TOWN NUISANCE ACT SECTION 144.

"Distinct Violation Of Truce."

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, June 8.

A steady movement is afoot in the Presidency to throttle the picketing operations which are being carried on with great vigour by the Congressmen. Much pressure is being brought to bear on the Gvoernment to declare picketting in some places as illegal. Picketing of liquor shops in Koilpatti has created considerable stir and I understand on high authority that prosecutions are to be launched against some persons actively connected with the picketting operations. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar who visited the centre recently testifies to the peaceful manner in which picketing is being carried on and in strict accordance with the terms of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. He is of the opinion that the police have no ground to complain of physical obstruction. The police are acting on the assumption that the encroaching of liquor shops by 10 volunteers at a distance of 60 feet is in itself an offence.

TOWN NUISANCE ACT.

While such is the state of affairs in Koilpatti, 11 volunteers who were picketing the liquor shops at Kalugumalai were charged under the Town Nuisance Act and tried by the local Sub-Registrar, Third Class Magistrate who found them guilty and sentenced them to undergo imprisonment for eight days.

Another curious commentary on how the Delhi Pact is observed in Madras is furnished by the fact that picketing of liquor shops is prohibited by an Order under section 144 Cr. P. C. by the local Sub-Magistrate at Tiruttani and the order applies to the whole of Tiruttani taluka. Congress circles in the Presidency consider this Act as a distinct violation of the terms of the truce. Not only is picketing prohibited in Tiruttani but meetings and demonstrations in connection with picketing are also prohibited.

COMMITTEE TO DISCUSS MARITIME QUESTIONS.

—:o:—

Delegates For Geneva Wanted

SIMLA, June 11.

The Government of India in a communique announce that they have been informed that a tripartite technical Advisory Committee convened by the International Labour Office will meet at Geneva from 21st October 1931 for the discussion of maritime questions like (1) regulation of hours of work on board ship; (2) protection of seamen in case of sickness; (3) promotion of seamen's welfare in ports and (4) minimum requirement of professional capacity in the case of Captains and certain officers on board the merchant ships.

The Government of India are to nominate three delegates, one each to represent Government, shipowners and workers. They now invite suggestions relating to the nomination of non-Government delegates to reach them not later than fifteenth July.—A.P.

Poland's Protest To Germany

"Steel Helmet" Demonstration Sequel

LONDON, June 11.

Berlin.—"Steel Helmet" demonstration at Breslau, a couple of weeks ago, has been made the subject of complaint by the Polish Government in a Note tendered to the Foreign Office yesterday. The Polish Government protests sharply against the "anti-Polish character" of the demonstration and the "menacing language used by the Steel Helmet leader." It is expected that Government will reject the Polish protest as interference in internal affairs since the "Steel Helmets" are a private organisation over which Government has no influence.—Reuter.

More About "Poseidon" Disastar

LONDON, June 11.

Shanghai.—It is now certain that all eighteen ratings who went down in the "Poseidon" are dead according to a despatch from Weihaiwei and contrary to the earlier more optimistic reports it is now suggested that at least a week must elapse before the submarine can be got to the furface.—Reuter.

BHUPINDRA TIBBIA COLLEGE PATIALIA

PATIALA, June 4.

The anniversary of the Bhupindra Tibbia College, Patiala, will take place on 19th June, under the presidentship of Sardar D. K. Sen, Foreign Minister, His Higness' Government, Patiala.

The exhibition of Unani medicines, new and old surgical instruments, books, models, plants, maps and bones will take place. Hakims and Vaids from all parts of India are invited to attend. Prizes and Sanads will be distributed to the students by the President.

SAUGOR WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

Mrs. Salve Gives Right Lead.

(From A Correspondent).

SAUGOR, June 11.

The first session of the Mahakoshal Women's Conference opened under the presidentship of Mrs. P. K. Salve, Nagpur.

Mrs. Tai Dixit, Chairwoman, Reception Committee, welcomed the President and the delegates and traced the history of the Satyagraha movement and the work put forth by women. She hoped their work would prove a stepping stone to higher achievements. She exhorted her sisters to cast off the purdah and remove illiteracy and other social evils.

COMMONS DEMAND DISCUSSION ON CAWNPORE.

LONDON, June 11.

Asked in the Commons to appoint day for discussion of Cawnpore Report, Premier replied that an opportunity would occur on the India Office vote (date for which has not yet been fixed).—Reuter.

New Members Of India Council.

SIMLA, June 11.

The Secretary of State for India has appointed Sir Atul Chandra Chatterjee, K.C.S.I. and Sir Reginald Glancy, K.S.I.E. to succeed Sir William Vincent, G.C.I.E., and Sir Robert Holland, K.C.I.E. as members of the India Council with effect from 10th and 14th July 1931 respectively.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY

CALCUTTA, June 9.

(By Mail).—

Mr. N. Pearce, Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway, presiding at the sixty-seventh meeting of the Eastern Bengal Railway Local Advisory Committee on June 5, reviewed the position regarding the earnings of the Eastern Bengal Railway. He stated that there was a drop of Rs. 58 lakhs equivalent to 19 per cent.

The members of the Committee acknowledged the necessity for reducing expenditure and increasing revenue and submitted certain proposals for consideration of the Railway Administration.

The President promised to look into certain specific complaints concerning inadequate water supplies and the state of waiting rooms voiced by members of the Committee.—A.P.

CHITTAGONG, June 11.

The Traffic Superintendent, A. B. Railway, Chittagong, wires under to-day's date:—

At 5-8, owing to heavy rain, the line between Chandranathpur and Dumcherra on the A. B. Railway was blocked with heavy slips at mile 209 on the 10th instant. Transhipment was necessary for one day only. Through running was resumed on the 11th.—A.P.

A message of good wishes has been sent by Sjt. K. F. Nariman, the originator and inspirer of the Youth League in Cochin State, to the All-India Youth League (Cochon Branch).

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